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Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

Budget performance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	4
II.	Mandate performance	4
	A. Overall	4
	B. Budget implementation	5
	C. Mission support initiatives	8
	D. Regional mission cooperation	9
	E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions	10
	F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks	10
III.	Resource performance	63
	A. Financial resources	63
	B. Summary information on redeployments across groups	64
	C. Monthly expenditure pattern	64
	D. Other income and adjustments	65
	E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment	65
	F. Value of non-budgeted contributions	66
IV.	Analysis of variances	66
V.	Actions to be taken by the General Assembly	70

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Mission in Liberia for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, security sector, peace consolidation, rule of law and support

During the budget performance period, the Mission was focused on the preparation and conduct of the constitutional referendum as well as presidential and legislative elections, including the run-off elections, and inauguration of the president. UNMIL also continued its support to the Government of Liberia with respect to institutionalizing security sector reform and further development of security institutions as well as continued its efforts to strengthen national capacities within the rule of law sector.

From total resources of $525,559,930 gross approved for the Mission, expenditure amounted to $522,917,200 which resulted in unencumbered balance of $2,642,730, representing a budget implementation rate of 99.5 per cent (budget implementation rate with respect to the 2010/11 period was 97.7 per cent).

The overall reduced requirements stemmed from operational costs mainly with respect to air transportation owing to the replacement of the Mission's high-cargo-capacity aircraft with an aircraft of lower capacity and the termination of the contract of one commercial helicopter.

The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to military and police personnel, which stemmed from increased cost of rotation travel owing to the greater use of commercial charter rather than the planned utilization of United Nations air assets and civilian personnel, owing mainly to a lower actual average vacancy rate than budgeted with respect to international staff.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	235 965.5	237 931.6	(1 966.1)	(0.8)
Civilian personnel	120 356.0	125 065.4	(4 709.4)	(3.9)
Operational costs	169 238.4	159 920.2	9 318.2	5.5
Gross requirements	**525 559.9**	**522 917.2**	**2 642.7**	**0.5**
Staff assessment income	12 316.3	11 510.6	805.7	6.5
Net requirements	**513 243.6**	**511 406.6**	**1 837.0**	**0.4**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	52.8	52.8		
Total requirements	525 612.7	522 970.0	2 642.7	0.5

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	133	129	3.0
Military contingents	7 819	7 778	0.5
United Nations police	498	453	9.0
Formed police units	845	844	0.1
International staff	515	475	7.8
National staff	1 062	994	6.4
United Nations Volunteers (Maintenance)	237	220	7.2
United Nations Volunteers (Electoral)[c]	20	20	–
Temporary positions[d]			
International staff (Maintenance)	2	2	–
International staff (Electoral)[d]	4	1	75.0
National staff	1	1	–
Government-provided personnel	32	28	12.5

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.
[c] Approved for a six-month period.
[d] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 14 February 2011 (A/65/727) and amounted to $540,836,400 gross ($528,436,800 net) comprising $528,454,800 gross ($516,121,200 net) for the maintenance of the Mission and $12,381,600 gross ($12,315,600 net) for electoral support to be provided by the Mission, exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of $52,800. It provided for 133 military observers, 7,819 military contingents, 1,375 police personnel (498 United Nations police officers, 845 formed police personnel and 32 correction officers), as well as 527 international staff, 1,063 national staff (inclusive of 60 National Professional Officers and 8 international and 1 national temporary positions) and 257 United Nations Volunteers (inclusive of 20 Volunteer positions for electoral support to be provided by the Mission).

2. In paragraph 53 of its report of 20 April 2011 (A/67/743/Add.7), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $510,073,230 gross for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 and $12,155,900 for electoral support. The total recommended by the Advisory Committee amounted to $522,229,130 gross.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 65/301, appropriated an amount of $513,404,030 gross ($501,128,630 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 and $12,155,900 gross ($12,115,000 net) for electoral support to be provided by the Mission. The total amount of $525,559,930 gross ($513,243,630 net) has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of the Mission was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1509 (2003) and extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1938 (2010) and 2008 (2011).

5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective of advancing the peace process in Liberia.

6. Within this overall objective, during the performance report period, the Mission has contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: security sector; peace consolidation; rule of law; and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2011/12 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. The focus of the Mission during the budget performance period was dominated by the preparation and conduct of the constitutional referendum held on 23 August 2011, as well as presidential and legislative elections on 11 October 2011, including the run-off elections on 8 November 2011, and subsequent inauguration of the president. In accordance with Security Council resolutions 1885 (2009), 1938 (2010) and 2008 (2011), UNMIL provided logistical support, particularly to facilitate access to remote areas, coordinated international electoral assistance, supported Liberian institutions and political parties and provided its good offices in creating an atmosphere conducive to the conduct of peaceful elections. The 2011 elections were critical events for Liberia, as they were the first nationally led elections since the peace agreement. The electoral process was viewed as a milestone for the sustainability of peace and a test of Liberian institutional capacity to organize, conduct and secure a politically sensitive national event.

9. In this regard, UNMIL initiated the revitalization of the International Contact Group on Liberia to refocus the group's attention on coordinating international intervention and messaging. At the same time UNMIL rallied the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) engagement in terms of mediating between the parties and also in providing international observers as a confidence-building measure. These formal initiatives were also complemented by behind-the-scenes mediation by the Geneva-based Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue. Logistically, as requested by the National Elections Commission, UNMIL provided targeted assistance in airlifting election material to remote areas. The Mission also provided an overall security umbrella and supported the Liberia National Police in the drafting of its elections security plan.

10. In terms of donor coordination, of the projected elections budget of $47 million, the Government committed $15 million and UNMIL assisted in raising $23 million out of the $27 million pledged with respect to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-managed funds, with a separately accounted contribution of around $5 million from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems. In addition, $3 million in international donor funding was secured to strengthen Liberia National Police mobility in providing security during the election.

11. UNMIL continued its support to the Government of Liberia with respect to institutionalizing security sector reform and related strategic planning towards the further development of security institutions, which is critical for the transition of the Mission's security responsibilities to national authorities. The Mission assisted the Government in instituting good governance and reconciliation, specifically related to land issues, the management of natural resources and the consolidation of State authority, while continuing its efforts to strengthen rule of law institutions capacity and mechanisms. Various components also worked to support the Government in managing the security and humanitarian challenges triggered by the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

12. In the area of security sector reform, though the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act was adopted in August 2011, the implementation of this key piece of legislation and progress on others, such as the Liberia National Police Reform Act and gun control legislation have been slow owing to the focus on the national elections, the formation of a new Government and security challenges at Liberia's

border with Côte d'Ivoire. It is notable that in the aftermath of the 8 June 2012 attack, in which seven United Nations Operations in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) military personnel and a number of Ivorian civilians were killed in Côte d'Ivoire, near the Liberian border, the Armed Forces of Liberia were deployed for the first time in a joint operation, along with other national security agencies to Zwedru, Grand Gedeh County, to bolster border security. This was undertaken by the armed forces independently of UNMIL support except for authorization to access the Mission's medical facility as needed. UNMIL has continued to work with the Liberia National Police to increase and strengthen its operational capacity. Though capacity of the National Police Training Academy fell slightly short of its target, this is expected to improve as the construction of additional buildings to support the increase in trainees from 300 to 600 was completed in July 2012.

13. Despite the expected increased intake capacity of the National Police Training Academy, the quality and incumbency of the Liberia National Police continue to be affected by several factors, including funding constraints, the lack of qualified recruits and limited management capacity.

14. Following a period of inaction during the 2011 election period, the Government has become re-engaged in the process of transition planning with UNMIL through the reappointment of the Transition Core Group. Building upon the gap analysis of the Government's current capacity to take over security responsibilities, discussions have begun over the realignment of UNMIL camps. The Government has also shared its strategic security priorities, which have been incorporated into the planning matrix.

15. Within the framework of peace consolidation, the Recovery and Governance pillar focused mainly on support to the 2011 referendum and the presidential and legislative elections and coordinated the response to the refugee crisis which originated from Côte d'Ivoire. Participation in monthly poverty reduction strategy meetings at the county level has been poor owing to attention on the 2011 presidential and legislative elections and the forming of the new government. These factors have also delayed the launch of "Liberia Rising 2030", a successor to the poverty reduction strategy, though consultations have been concluded at the regional and county levels. At the same time, UNMIL continued to support the implementation of the Land Commission's five-year strategic plan, specifically with respect to alternative dispute resolution and operational land coordination centres at the county level. There is an ongoing mapping of land disputes and stakeholders in three districts of Lofa County. Despite continued engagement by UNMIL on natural resources, the Presidential Task Force on Diamonds has met only once in July 2011. The Mission also continued to provide technical advice and monitoring of the capacity of the Forestry Development Authority to enforce key regulations in this sector. Meanwhile, the Mission continued to monitor the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security and 1820 (2008) on sexual violence and armed conflict, but with a decentralized focus in the counties.

16. The Government created 2,500 short-term jobs for war-affected youths in community-based recovery programmes, more than projected, owing to the high number of youths who participated in the Youth Employment Skills Project. However, there was no progress in moving forward the National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, since cabinet endorsement and legislation remained pending.

17. The Mission continued its efforts to strengthen national capacities within the rule of law sector, with significant support provided with respect to the development and finalization, in December 2011, of a Justice and Security Joint Programme, bringing priorities in the rule of law sector into one coherent programme. UNMIL also played a key role in the Justice and Security Board, overseeing the implementation of the Joint Programme in 2012. UNMIL continued to participate actively in cross-sector initiatives, such as the Child Justice Working Group, the Pretrial Detention Task Force and the Joint Programme on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, through technical advice and the facilitation of training.

18. The provision of technical support across all three branches of Government continued, including work with the Ministry of Justice, the judiciary, and the Legislature, as well as technical support to national justice sector training institutions, the Judicial Institute and the Law School. However, progress in the legal, judicial and correctional systems has been limited owing to changes in leadership in the main institutions, budgetary constraints and outdated legal frameworks.

19. Technical support to the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation was also ongoing throughout the reporting period, with daily mentoring activities in corrections facilities supplemented by activities to develop national training capacity within the Bureau. UNMIL also supported the development of rule of law infrastructure through the Mission's quick-impact projects and technical support to the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation in the development of plans for a new major corrections facility.

20. With respect to human rights, UNMIL facilitated training for rule of law sector personnel and provided technical support for the development of both the National Human Rights Action Plan and a mechanism to monitor the implementation of recommendations stemming from the universal periodic review process. However, despite persistent efforts to support the Independent National Commission for Human Rights, progress in the implementation of its mandate was limited owing to internal divisions.

21. During the budget performance period, UNMIL and UNOCI continued to operate the inter-mission cooperation framework pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1609 (2005), 1938 (2010) and 2008 (2011). UNMIL redeployed one Infantry Company, three platoons of formed police personnel, two medium utility helicopters and three armed helicopters to UNOCI for the legislative elections in Côte d'Ivoire in December 2011. UNOCI redeployed one infantry company and three platoons of formed police personnel, along with two medium utility helicopters to UNMIL, for the Liberian presidential and legislative elections from 1 October to 30 November 2011.

22. Instability in Côte d'Ivoire and more specifically in western Côte d'Ivoire persisted and continued to affect mandate implementation in the reporting period. In the aftermath of the direct attack on UNOCI peacekeepers on 8 June 2012, UNMIL and UNOCI were requested to propose an immediate deployment plan for the three armed helicopters to bolster border air patrolling, pending the implementation of Security Council resolution 2062 (2012), in which the Council authorized their permanent transfer to UNOCI for use along both sides of the border. UNMIL has deployed two armed helicopters closer to the border, and set up emergency fuelling stations, while maintaining one armed helicopter on standby in Monrovia.

23. The Mission's civilian personnel deployment for the budget performance period took place in the context of the full delegation of authority to the Mission with respect to recruitment of personnel and the establishment of the Field Central Review Board, closer coordination with hiring managers for United Nations Volunteers, delayed nomination of candidates by police-contributing countries, along with challenges in coordinating travel arrangements and the lack of qualified candidates for National Professional Officer positions.

24. When compared with the 2010/11 budget performance period, the Mission's personnel deployment has seen significant improvement in actual vacancy rates with respect to international staff (decreased from 17.2 per cent in 2010/11 to 7.8 per cent in 2011/12) and United Nations Volunteers (from 9.3 per cent in 2010/11 to 7.2 per cent in 2011/12). The actual vacancy rates with respect to military contingents saw modest improvement (from 1.1 per cent in 2010/11 to 0.5 per cent in 2011/12) as well as formed police personnel (from 0.2 per cent in 2010/11 to 0.1 per cent in 2011/12).

25. The actual vacancy rates increased significantly with respect to military observers (from 0.8 per cent in 2010/11 to 3 per cent in 2011/12), and United Nations police (from 6.2 per cent in 2010/11 to 9 per cent in 2011/12). Vacancy rates also increased for National Professional Officers (from 15.3 per cent in 2010/11 to 22.7 per cent in 2011/12), while for national General Service staff the increase was on a somewhat smaller scale (from 4.7 per cent in the 2010/11 to 5.3 per cent in 2011/12). In addition, of the four international general temporary assistance positions approved for a six-month period in connection with electoral support provided by the Mission, only one position was filled.

C. Mission support initiatives

26. UNMIL provided logistical and security support to UNOCI during the post-electoral crisis and parliamentary elections in Côte d'Ivoire with the deployment of military and police personnel and related equipment and aircraft. Indeed, the post-electoral conflict in Côte d'Ivoire and its subsequent humanitarian crisis, including the security ramifications with respect to Liberia, was an unforeseen factor that adversely impacted the implementation of the UNMIL 2011/12 budget, since a new camp had to be established and border patrols and reinforcements were increased.

27. With regard to the total resources of $525,559,930 gross approved for the Mission, inclusive of $12,155,900 gross for electoral support, expenditure amounted to $522,917,200 and included the amount of $2,835,400, which pertained to electoral support, representing a budget implementation rate of 99.5 per cent. The resulting unencumbered balance amounted to $2,642,730. The overall reduced requirements were attributable mainly to operational costs with respect to air transportation owing to the replacement of the Mission's high-cargo-capacity aircraft with an aircraft of lower capacity and the termination of the contract of one commercial helicopter; and communications owing to the delayed implementation of the Internet service contract, combined with lower actual contract cost and a reduced self-sustainment requirement due to high frequency communications equipment deployed not being utilized as the primary means of communication and consequently not reimbursable; offset in part by additional requirements with respect to diesel and aviation fuel, which stemmed from increased fuel prices. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with

respect to: (a) military and police personnel, owing primarily to the increased cost of rotation travel of military contingents and formed police personnel resulting from the greater use of commercial charter rather than the planned utilization of United Nations air assets; and (b) civilian personnel, owing to a lower actual average vacancy rate than budgeted with respect to international staff and national General Service staff, and to higher-than-budgeted grade levels of national staff.

28. The resource utilization with respect to electoral support was significantly lower than budgeted, which stemmed mainly from the Spriggs Payne airfield rehabilitation project not being fully implemented owing to the high total cost of reconstruction as estimated by the International Civil Aviation Organization and fewer flight hours utilized with respect to fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft in connection with the transport of election materials to remote areas, since greater use was made of ground transportation owing to the accessibility of most roads and favourable weather conditions during that period of the year. Within the total appropriation approved by the General Assembly, under the terms of its resolution 65/301, resources were realigned primarily to meet the Mission's operational requirements with respect to the increased cost of diesel and aviation fuel and the cost of additional international staff salaries and entitlements.

D. Regional mission cooperation

29. Internal developments and related security issues in Côte d'Ivoire continued to have a spillover impact in Liberia. On 13 June 2012, the two Governments, along with UNMIL and UNOCI, held a quadripartite meeting in Abidjan and reached an agreement to enhance cooperation and to take measures to address the fragile border situation. In order to enhance cooperation between their security entities, both Governments agreed to confidence-building measures with respect to the affected communities and to promote national reconciliation on their respective sides of the border. In the quadripartite agreement, the two Governments requested the United Nations to assist in organizing a cross-border reconciliation meeting between traditional leaders, which was held in September 2012.

30. Following the attack on the UNOCI peacekeepers on 8 June 2012, UNMIL police units have intensified joint patrols with Liberian security agencies in the border areas and around refugee camps, while the UNMIL military component has adopted a more robust posture, including increasing the frequency of air patrols and air-inserted foot patrols. UNMIL and UNOCI have enhanced cooperation between their respective civilian and military components, and both missions, in consultation with the two United Nations country teams, have reviewed a plan for immediate initiatives, including security and border control, strengthening State authority in border areas and the sustainable return and reintegration of refugees. UNMIL and UNOCI have also finalized a revised concept for "Operation Mayo", which streamlines the planning of concurrent patrols on a fortnightly basis and includes civilian participation in border security meetings.

31. UNMIL also continued cooperation with regional Governments and entities to ensure a consistent approach on common issues of interest, including transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, and illicit arms and continued to participate in border operations with the Governments of Sierra Leone and Guinea, respectively. The Mission also actively participated in the quarterly coordination meeting organized by the United Nations Office for West Africa, along with other Heads of

West African missions in Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone, to discuss regional political and security developments and stepped up its engagement with ECOWAS, the African Union and the Mano River Union, particularly during the election period.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

32. The establishment of a Joint Steering Committee comprised of the Government of Liberia, United Nations and development partners in March 2012 reflected continued progress made in the implementation of "delivering as one". The Committee is expected to validate the One Programme, consisting of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2013 to 2017, which includes an action plan with cost requirements, by the end of 2012. A technical review to assess the extent that this action plan promotes women's empowerment and gender equality will inform the validation process. In addition, a five-year Change Management Action Plan has been developed in line with "delivering as one" requirements and the UNMIL transition in order to harmonize business practices in key areas, including travel, human resources, procurement and information technology. Meanwhile, UNMIL continued to lead overall United Nations coordination through the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Recovery and Governance, including biweekly country team and weekly humanitarian action meetings. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General also chaired a fortnightly security meeting with the United Nations country team. UNMIL co-chaired the Joint Justice and Security Programme, and actively participated in the United Nations Communications Group, the Child Justice Working Group, the Pretrial Detention Task Force and the Joint Programme on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: security sector

33. As detailed in the frameworks below, UNMIL focused on providing a security backdrop for the conduct of the 2011 constitutional referendum, and presidential and legislative elections, in addition to managing the continued security challenges triggered by the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire. To this end, the Mission focused on increasing patrols to respond to heightened tension during politically sensitive periods, including the referendum and elections and the verdict of the Special Court for Sierra Leone with respect to the former President of Liberia, and focusing on air patrols of Liberia's border with Côte d'Ivoire. The Mission Quick Reaction Force was also mobilized to conduct patrols in connection with these events. Moreover, in terms of inter-mission cooperation, UNMIL increased coordinated ground and air patrols in cooperation with UNOCI and reinstituted the bimonthly security meetings (Operation Mayo) at strategic border crossing points. In addition, UNOCI and UNMIL temporarily deployed their respective military and formed police personnel and aircraft to each other's mission during the elections in the respective host countries, in the context of inter-mission cooperation.

34. Moreover, in line with its transition benchmarks, UNMIL continued to focus on the training, reform and restructuring of the Liberia National Police and other national security institutions, which included technical advice that resulted in the

signing of a memorandum of understanding between the national police and the prosecution service. The Mission continued its support to the Government in the area of security sector reform, including the adoption of key legislations, such the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act in August 2011 for approval. However, implementation has been slow owing to the Government's focus on the presidential and legislative elections and the management of spillover security and humanitarian challenges from Côte d'Ivoire. At the same time, UNMIL facilitated a critical financial review of the Liberian security sector by the World Bank and an assessment by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on the Drugs Enforcement Agency.

35. Meanwhile, the Mission also continued its work with the Liberia National Police in implementing its strategic plan and completed related projects. At the same time, the lack of logistical and financial resources continue to impair the operations of the national police, which is expected to improve with the roll-out of the regional justice and security hub project in Gbarnga, the first of the five, in November 2012. The Government has also reoriented its approach to the county security committee mechanism and focused its decentralization policy on developing and strengthening these regional hubs.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Stable security environment in Liberia

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
No serious violations of the ceasefire agreement (2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 0; 2011/12: 0)	Achieved

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
458,763 patrol person days (11 troops per patrol x 106 patrols per day x 366 days and 11 troops per patrol x 106 patrols per day x 27.45 days for electoral support), including foot and mobile (road and air) patrols, as well as support for cordon and search, public order and high-value escort operations, VIP protection, inspections of weapons inventories and ammunition obtained by the Government of Liberia, and support for elections	512,381	The increase in the number of patrol person days stemmed from heightened tension during the election period, preparation for the possible impact of the verdict of the Special Court for Sierra Leone with respect to the former President of Liberia and instability along the border with Côte d'Ivoire
214,037 static troop days (8 troops per military post x 68 static locations x 366 days and 8 troops per military post x 68 static locations x 27.45 days for electoral support), including observation posts and all static guarding tasks for entrance/exit points of United Nations assets, major ports and harbours, entrance/exit points of airfields and	429,684	The increase in the number of static troop days stemmed from increased criminality around military personnel camps and the deteriorating security conditions of camp perimeter, which resulted in the increased number of troops on static security per military post

helicopter landing zones, approaches to major Government buildings, border crossing points, strategic bridges and junctions and other routes, and support for elections		
20,130 military observer person days (5 personnel (4 military observers and 1 Operations Officer) x 11 team sites x 366 days) to gather information, liaise with agencies and non-governmental organizations and provide support for elections	30,310	The increase in the number of military observer person days stemmed from larger-than-projected teams of military observers (8-10 personnel)
3,094 air patrol hours (1,046 Mi-8, 1,972 Mi-24 and 76 BE-200 hours). Tasks include all air operations deployment and related activities, border patrols, other patrols (aerial border patrols, air inserted foot patrols), United Nations police support, United Nations military observer patrols, special flights and aircrew training and directed electoral patrol support, but exclude all logistical, medical evacuation, engineering, VIPs and communication flights	2,841	The decrease in air patrol hours stemmed from the Mission focusing its air patrol assets in the smaller border region with Côte d'Ivoire, compared with previous patrols, which flew longer segments of the Liberian borders
390,000 force engineering person days (1,250 military engineers x 6 days per week x 52 weeks), as well as field engineering tasks in support of the Government of Liberia, which include road maintenance, explosive ordnance disposal, technical sweeps, engineer work support, bridge launch and repair, culvert repair, asphalt production and airfield repair maintenance, and civil military cooperation tasks, including support for electoral infrastructure	365,300	The decrease in force engineering person days stemmed from engineers who were engaged in non-engineering activities with respect to electoral support and used to backfill static duties for troops temporarily deployed to UNOCI for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire in December 2011
2,340 joint border patrol person days (15 troops per patrol x 13 days per month x 12 months) in order to meet on a monthly basis with border officials of Liberia, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, as well as to monitor borders for illicit trafficking of drugs, weapons and persons, cross-border recruiting of mercenaries, and movement of refugees	2,395	The increase in the number of joint border patrol person days stemmed from continued instability on Liberia's border with Côte d'Ivoire

395,280 quick-reaction force standby person days (30 troops x 36 platoons x 366 days) as reserves prepare to reinforce formed police units, United Nations police and force units when required	287,599	The decrease in quick-reaction force standby person days stemmed from less personnel being kept in a static quick-reaction-force status as a result of increased patrolling during the electoral process, the verdict of the Special Court for Sierra Leone with respect to the former President of Liberia and instability along the border with Côte d'Ivoire
Provision of advice and technical support to Liberia National Police patrol division (including Support Unit and Emergency Response Unit) by United Nations police and formed police units, through operational joint patrols	Yes	642 meetings held with the Liberia National Police executive management resulted in the preparation and execution of 19 joint United Nations police/Liberia National Police operational orders and one memorandum of understanding between the Liberia National Police and the prosecution service

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Progress in reform of the security sector

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Implementation of the national security strategy and its implementation matrix	While the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act was passed in August 2011 the implementation of the strategy and matrix was hindered by the concentration of resources and attention on the electoral process and the formation of a new Government. In addition, major elements of the strategy requiring the abolition or merging of security institutions and ministries failed to take place
Adoption and implementation of key legislation related to security sector reform	While the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act was adopted in August 2011, its implementation was slowed by attention on the electoral process and by challenges arising from the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, including instability along the border with Côte d'Ivoire and the influx of Ivorian refugees. However, UNMIL jointly with UNODC undertook an assessment of the Drugs Enforcement Agency as a follow up to the legislation. The assessment has been finalized and shared with concerned actors
Implementation of the county security committee mechanism in all 15 counties	No meetings of the county security mechanisms were held, since the committees were not established

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of mentoring and infrastructure support for one public hearing in the Legislature, on the National Security Sector Reform and Intelligence Act	No	While the National Security Reform and Intelligence Act was passed in August 2011, its implementation was hindered by the focus on the electoral process and instability on the border with Côte d'Ivoire
Monthly meetings with the Ministry of Justice to establish a working group on small arms and light weapons, and to move forward related legislation on gun control and the establishment of a national commission on small arms	12	Meetings held with the Minister of Justice. A working group was established as well as legislation drafted on small arms and the Small Arms Commission (governmental body tasked to regulate small arms)

Provision of advice and coordination in strategic planning for security and law enforcement agencies, through monthly meetings of the security pillar of the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee, with line ministries, the United Nations, international partners and civil society	Yes	While meetings of the security pillar of the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee were not held after September 2011 owing to the shift in attention and resources to the security demands of the elections and the establishment of a new Government as well as the conclusion of the poverty reduction strategy and the development of the poverty reduction strategy II, advice and support for coordination and planning was given to security institutions, including through the Mission's contribution to an assessment by UNODC on the Drugs Enforcement Agency and through a financial review of the Liberian security sector undertaken by the World Bank
Conduct monthly joint working group meetings with the Armed Forces of Liberia and quarterly joint steering group meetings with the Armed Forces of Liberia	40	Meetings were held, including on capacity-building and joint planning and on security challenges at Liberia's border with Côte d'Ivoire
Advice through monthly meetings with the National Security Adviser, the National Security Agency and other line ministries on the implementation of measures to adjust the personnel strength of the security agencies, in accordance with the security reform legislation in order to ensure that they are operationally effective and financially sustainable	Yes	Weekly security intelligence meetings were held with all security agencies UNMIL also had bimonthly meetings with the Deputy Director of the National Security Agency. The Agency worked with UNMIL in the context of capacity-building through joint projects. UNMIL enhanced the capacity of the Coast Guard and the Liberia Maritime Authority through maritime patrols using UNMIL aircraft
Provision of technical assistance by United Nations police, through regular meetings, to support the drafting of a Liberia National Police reform act	No	Liberia National Police reform act was not drafted owing to priority given to other security sector legislation by the Government
Advice to the Government on operations of the county security committee mechanism	No	Security committees were not established owing to a lack of interest on the part of the counties With the decentralization policy developed since the new Government was formed in January 2012, the focus has shifted towards developing regional justice and security hubs. UNMIL has provided support and advice in this area. Given the tensions in the border area with Côte d'Ivoire and the security threats related to large populations of refugees, UNMIL support and advice to the Government of Liberia on security mechanisms has focused on mentoring and guidance on border security and on establishing cross-border mechanisms, with UNOCI, such as the quadripartite meeting held in June 2012

Expected accomplishment 1.3: Enhanced public law and order and improved operational capacity of the Liberia National Police

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Increase in the number of Liberia National Police Support Unit officers trained, equipped and deployed (2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 322; 2011/12: 1,000)	The Liberian National Police Support Unit strength stood at 782 personnel, including 87 women, as at 30 June 2012. The training programme was delayed owing to the priority given to the training of the Liberia National Police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and other security agencies officers for the elections. In addition, funding constraints impacted the programme
5 Liberia National Police regional headquarters established (2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 1; 2011/12: 5)	While there were 5 regional headquarters with a command and control structure, they were not fully functional owing to logistical and other resource limitations
Completion of 10 Liberia National Police strategic plan priority projects (2010/11: 13; 2011/12: 10)	Achieved 18 projects were completed during the reporting period, including 8 projects completed ahead of schedule
In-service and advanced training of active Liberia National Police officers institutionalized and delivered by national police instructors (2010/11: 2,501; 2011/12: 500)	Achieved 58 in-service and specialized training courses were delivered to 1,275 serving Liberian National Police, including 280 women. The higher number of police officers trained was attributable to an increase in seating capacity and additional courses offered
Liberia National Police female representation achieved and sustained at a level of 20 per cent of authorized strength (2009/10: 14.7 per cent; 2010/11: 16.12 per cent; 2011/12: 20 per cent)	Female representation in the Liberia National Police stood at 17.6 per cent (771) out of a total force of 4,383 officers as at 30 June 2012
National Police Training Academy capacity for daily training of 450 students achieved (2011/12: 450)	The National Police Training Academy capacity for daily training of recruits and active Liberian National Police officers stood at 300 as at 30 June 2012. The lower level of capacity stemmed from delayed construction and budgetary constraints, which slowed the pace of the infrastructure project of additional classrooms and dormitories, which was completed in July 2012

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of advice, mentoring and technical assistance through daily meetings and co-location with 400 Liberia National Police officers in the Police Support Unit programme	Yes	365 daily co-location activities were conducted and 136 meetings were held with Liberian National Police Support Unit officers, including with the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, as well as 4 crowd-control exercises

Provision of advice, mentoring and technical assistance to Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization strategic plan project officers, through daily and weekly meetings	Yes	716 daily and weekly meetings were held with Liberia National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization project managers. 18 strategic projects reviewed and declared complete by the Liberian National Police
Provision of strategic advice, through daily co-location with Liberia National Police executive management, in the areas of institutional development, strategic planning and programme management, executive-level training and development, finance and budget, human resources management, logistics management, information management, public information, crime prevention and detection, law enforcement and criminal investigation	Yes	642 meetings and daily co-location activities were conducted with the Liberia National Police executive management resulted in the preparation and execution of 19 joint operational orders and 1 memorandum of understanding between the Liberia National Police and the prosecution service
Provision of advice, mentoring and technical assistance to National Police Training Academy instructors and administration in the delivery of advanced and specialized training to 500 Liberia National Police officers in the areas of protection of women and children, community policing, first-line management, mid-level management and criminal investigation	826	Liberia National Police officers, including 192 women, attended 42 advance and specialized training courses at the National Police Training Academy in such areas as specialized robbery, drug investigation, homicide, arson, crime scene management, forensics, traffic accident investigation and auto theft investigation (24 courses); responding to sexual assault cases (2 courses); middle management (4 courses), first-line management (Emergency Response Unit, traffic, human rights and logistics management and computer science) (8 courses); gender (2 courses); and community policing (2 courses)
Provision of advice through daily co-location with Liberia National Police charge of quarters, administration, station commanders, crime investigators and community police officers at 8 Monrovia zone stations and 14 county headquarters	Yes	10,508 daily co-location activities and meetings. In addition, 12,006 person days of joint patrols conducted with Liberian National Police uniformed patrol officers
Provision of advice through daily meetings with Liberia National Police headquarters gender office, community policing office and human resources office on the planning and delivery of female recruitment campaigns and community outreach programmes	Yes	378 daily co-location activities and meetings on the planning and delivery of female recruitment campaigns and community outreach programmes. In addition, 47 community/school outreach programmes and female recruitment campaigns were conducted
Provision of advice to and co-location with Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization managers in the training, staffing and equipping of 36 official border posts	Yes	307 daily co-location activities and meetings with the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization managers at 36 official border posts

Provision of daily advice and technical assistance to the Liberia National Police, the National Police Training Academy and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization on the coordination and implementation of funded infrastructure and logistical projects	Yes	318 daily co-location activities and meetings held on the coordination and implementation of funded infrastructure and logistical projects. A total of 41 quick-impact Liberian National Police and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization infrastructure projects completed, of which 27 were officially handed over and operational, while 14 were pending handover as at 30 June 2012
Review of the training, performance and disciplinary records of 4,100 Liberia National Police officers; certification of Liberia National Police initiated	4,383	Liberia National Police officers were vetted by checking their conduct, payroll and attendance The higher number of officers vetted stemmed from the higher number of Liberia National Police officers graduated

Component 2: peace consolidation

36. As detailed in the frameworks below, the UNMIL peace consolidation component supported the implementation of the Government of Liberia poverty reduction strategy efforts, which addressed issues such as land reform, strengthening management of natural resources and improving overall governance. The component comprised UNMIL activities in the areas of political and civil affairs, humanitarian coordination and gender. These activities were carried out in partnership with the Government, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the World Bank, as well as multilateral and bilateral donors.

37. At the county level, the Mission supported the monthly poverty reduction strategy pillar implementation and county development coordination meetings. However, the focus of the Government of Liberia shifted towards the 2011 constitutional referendum and presidential and legislative elections, which resulted in an overall decline in the participation by the local authorities in these meetings. UNMIL continued to facilitate the capacity-building of local government and encouraged the efforts of local authorities to engage in national development activities, through the county support team mechanism. Regarding economic revitalization, UNMIL supported national development planning processes, including consultation on the National 2030 Visioning process and preparation of the new poverty reduction strategy II. The Mission also engaged the Government on the implementation of management mechanisms through monitoring and the provision of advice.

38. The Mission also facilitated conflict resolution, peacebuilding and national reconciliation through county peace committees, focusing mostly on land disputes. The Mission continued to monitor the implementation of natural resource management mechanisms, including the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and implementation of reformed legislation for forestry management.

39. In accordance with Security Council resolutions 1885 (2009), 1938 (2010) and 2008 (2011), UNMIL assisted the Government in the conduct of the 2011 constitutional referendum and presidential and legislative elections, through the provision of logistical support, particularly in accessing remote areas, coordinating international electoral assistance, and supporting Liberian institutions and political parties in creating an atmosphere conducive to the holding of peaceful elections. To

that end, the Mission strengthened its engagement and interactions with the National Elections Commission, the Legislature, political parties, civil society and the international community.

40. The Mission supported the Government in its lead role in developing the National Action Plan for relief and disaster management, including national early warning mechanisms and disaster contingency plans. The Mission also supported the Government and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in coordinating information flow and relief efforts relative to the influx of refugees that resulted from the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

41. UNMIL continued to track threats posed by ex-combatants and disaffected youths and others involved in the illicit exploitation of natural resources or those vulnerable to recruitment for participation in such activities. In coordination with other partners, UNMIL engaged in policy formulation and programming to address these groups, including the creation of alternative livelihood opportunities for at-risk youth and other vulnerable groups.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Consolidation of national authority throughout the country

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Maintain a consistent level of participation by Government ministries/agencies in monthly poverty reduction strategy county development coordination meetings at the county level for the national consolidation of State authority (2009/10: 80 per cent; 2010/11: 85 per cent; 2011/12: 85 per cent)	The delayed establishment of local administration in several counties following the 2011 presidential and legislative elections negatively impacted the county coordination structures. In addition, the persistent absence of the county superintendents at meetings of the county development steering committees and the lack of oversight of other line ministries' participation and reporting in the meetings resulted in a participation rate of 62 per cent
Land Commission five-year programme (2011-2016) is fully funded and implemented	Full funding for the Land Commission was not mobilized. However, resources were provided by the Peacebuilding Fund, USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Carter Center for ongoing programmes
Establishment of county and district peace committees mediating local conflicts and building peace (2010/11: 20; 2011/12: 40)	Achieved 49 county and district committees established The higher number of committees established stemmed from the initiative being well received by county and district stakeholders as a mechanism for settling disputes

National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction is enacted into law by the Legislature, and a national disaster management commission is established	A national policy and action plan was prepared and reviewed by stakeholders, led by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. However, it was not endorsed by the Cabinet nor enacted into law The draft act to establish the National Disaster Management Commission/Agency was finalized by a working group. However, it was not reviewed and endorsed by the Board of the National Disaster Relief Commission before it could be submitted to the national Legislature
County-specific mechanisms and action plans for disaster risk reduction are in place in all 15 counties	All 15 counties established disaster risk reduction structures headed by county superintendents who led to improved coordination and better response and management of resources. However, because of a lack of technical capacity, the counties had not completed the preparation of county-specific preparedness plans for disaster risk management

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of weekly advice and support through the United Nations county support team, with Government line ministries and agencies responsible for planning and implementing local administration and governance (Ministry of Internal Affairs, Civil Service Agency and Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs), economic revitalization (Ministry of Finance, General Auditing Commission, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry Development Authority and Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy) and basic services and cross-cutting issues (Ministry of Education and Ministry of Youth and Sports, among others) at the national and county/district levels	625	Meetings were held with representatives of the respective ministries and agencies on issues ranging from the preparation of a five-year (2011-2015) Strategy Plan for the Ministry of Internal Affairs; an implementation strategy to rollout the decentralization policy; the development of a new post-audit follow-up process for critical audit recommendations and implementation; the development of a new internal information security programme for the storage and control of documents; the Agriculture Donors' Working Group, whose overall tasks were to ensure regular communication with the Ministry of Agriculture, promote dialogue and ensure that interventions are complementary and strategically linked to the Government's priorities and are guaranteed the sharing of information on projects/programmes, plans, consultancies, studies and requests for assistance in the agriculture sector; and support to the Ministry of Education in drafting the Liberian Education Reform Act of 2011 and its subsequent passage into law, and in drafting a road map for upgrading the education system at the county level
Provision of weekly support to county administrations in capacity-building and the identification of facilities to be rehabilitated/constructed in the districts, including advocacy for funds through the United Nations county support team mechanism	Yes	Support and advice provided in the evaluation of the county support team joint programme and identification of capacity-development training for the local government officials and decentralization process

Facilitation of monthly consultative meetings of peace and reconciliation committees established in the 15 counties, to address issues related to conflict and reconciliation	Yes	Monthly meetings were held. However, major challenges were faced with respect to the lack of adequate financial resources, and the urgent need to strengthen technical and institutional capacities. UNMIL was also involved in the recruitment of a national consultant, including developing terms of reference, identifying county and district focal points, and contributing to the ongoing development of a training curriculum and materials to identify early warning indicators for conflict prevention
Provision of weekly advice to key institutions at the central and county levels on additional development and implementation mechanisms aimed at the proper utilization of natural resources such as diamonds, gold, timber and rubber. This includes compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for diamonds and the National Forestry Reform Law, covering chain of custody, the awarding of contracts, community benefits and forest conservation	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with officials of the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy and the Forestry Development Authority. UNMIL provided technical support to the Forestry Development Authority and stakeholders in drafting regulations such as the National Benefit Sharing Regulation and Chainsaw Milling Regulation, to ensure that communities benefit from forest resources and to compel sustainable harvesting practices. The Presidential Task Force on Diamonds to ensure the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme met on 15 July 2011. With the discovery of crude oil and the change of officials in the Ministry following the 2011 elections, there appears to be less enthusiasm in meetings relating to diamonds
Engagement of civil society through monthly and quarterly dialogues, consultations, participatory processes, civil society forums and structures, and organizational development, and coordination of their participation in the poverty reduction strategy or any subsequent local-level mechanism/county development agenda, in collaboration with the United Nations country team	Yes	UNMIL monitored and facilitated civil society organizations and networks, including full participation by civil society organizations in county-level activities, such as the meetings with the County Development Steering Committee Civil society organizations actively participated in the consultations on the poverty reduction strategy with respect to gathering the views of members of the public on poverty levels, validation of the poverty reduction strategy documents and sensitization of the citizenry on the intentions of the strategy and monitoring and evaluating the implementation of poverty reduction strategy projects to ascertain whether they were actually implemented and their impact on the targeted groups 2 quarterly meetings were held by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and leaders of civil society UNMIL coordinated and facilitated meetings of civil society organization leaders with visiting delegations from United Nations Headquarters (Technical Assessment Mission, Sanctions Committee, Peacebuilding Commission and the Security Council)

		Significant progress was made in the formation of the National Civil Society Council of Liberia and the election of a fully representative national leadership, including leaders from the counties The policy on non-governmental organizations operating in Liberia, a civil society organization constitution and a code of conduct were adopted during a retreat held at the end of May 2012
Provision of advice to and monitoring of Land Commission activities, through weekly meetings and joint land conflict analysis and response	Yes	Weekly meetings were held on alternative dispute resolution. UNMIL facilitated the peace committees' structure in mediating land disputes
Organization of special coordination meetings by the Special Assistant to the Humanitarian Coordinator on disaster risk reduction, contingency planning and emergency preparedness and operational security updates for humanitarian actors	24	Meetings of the Humanitarian Action Committee (an information-sharing forum between the United Nations and the humanitarian community) were held with operational security updates provided to humanitarian actors Meetings of the humanitarian country team (a policymaking body composed of United Nations system agencies, relevant government ministries and an international NGO representative) were held to discuss Liberia disaster preparedness
Provision of advice and support to the National Disaster Relief Commission of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, along with UNDP, for the preparation of the national action plan (policy document, needs assessment and operational guide) to be presented to the Cabinet for approval prior to its enactment into law by the Legislature to establish the proposed national disaster management commission as an independent agency of the Government	Yes	15 meetings were held and support was provided for the drafting of the Disaster Management Act and policy for the establishment of the Disaster Management Commission/Agency. In addition, UNMIL assisted the Government advocacy efforts and mobilized resources for disaster victims in Monrovia, Lofa and Bong counties leading to the World Food Programme rations programme for students in those counties
Facilitation of the planning and organization of awareness-raising and training workshops for local authorities, the county chapters of the Liberian Red Cross Society, the Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission, non-governmental organizations and other actors, on the development of county-specific contingency plans, as needed, for natural disasters and other identified risks (such as cross-border population movements)	Yes	Disaster awareness-raising meetings were held with local authorities in all of the 15 counties. However, the capacity-building aspect of the counties disaster management structures was not delivered since the focus of local authorities had shifted to the 2011 presidential and legislative elections, while at the same time, budgetary allocations for disaster activities were not made at the county level

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Progress towards the establishment of good governance

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Establishment of the legal framework for the elections	Achieved Laws and regulations were established for the 2011 presidential and legislative elections
Successful conduct of the 2011 presidential and legislative elections, including the national referendum	Achieved Successfully conducted the constitutional Referendum on 23 August 2011; presidential and legislative elections on 11 October 2011; presidential run-off elections on 8 November 2011; the Sinoe county by-elections on 3 April 2012; and made preparations for the Montserrado county by-elections on 3 July 2012
A minimum of 50 per cent participation by women in voter registration, as set by the Government	49 per cent of registered voters were women
A minimum of 30 per cent women candidates on all political party lists for the 2011 elections	11 per cent of candidates nominated through political parties were women. A gender equity bill recommending 30 per cent women's representation in the nominations by political parties was submitted to the Legislature but was not passed
national vision "Liberia Rising 2030" document, a planned successor to the poverty reduction strategy, validated and launched by the President	The national vision "Liberia Rising 2030" was not launched in June 2012, as envisioned. However, regional consultations led by the President were conducted and county-level meetings were held, in consultation with various professional groups

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Regular weekly meetings and consultations with key political actors, including political parties and candidates, on political issues and other aspects related to the successful conduct of the 2011 presidential and legislative elections, including the national referendum	50	Meetings were held with key political actors, which resulted in generally peaceful and credible presidential and legislative elections in 2011, as noted by international and national observer groups
Weekly meetings with the National Elections Commission and other stakeholders to ensure effective technical preparations, such as voter registration, electoral districting, voter sensitization, ballot design and security operations, for the conduct of the 2011 presidential and legislative elections, including the national referendum	30	Meetings were held with the National Elections Commission and other stakeholders for the 2011 presidential and legislative elections and 2012 by-elections, including a lessons-learned conference and discussions on future reforms

Support for the National Elections Commission in facilitating regular weekly meetings of the Inter-Party Consultative Committee, as a consultative and conflict-resolution mechanism between the Commission and major stakeholders, on processes and procedures for the conduct of the presidential and legislative elections, including the national referendum	126	Meetings were held in support of the National Elections Commission, including related meetings specifically regarding the by-elections, a lessons-learned conference and discussions on future reforms
Weekly meeting of the electoral task force, including the National Elections Commission, UNMIL, UNDP, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems and other stakeholders, on the coordination of donor assistance	40	Meetings were held with the Elections Task Force, including the National Elections Commission, UNDP, International Foundation for Electoral Systems, donors and other stakeholders prior to the referendum and presidential and legislative elections and the by-elections in Sinoe and Montserrado counties
Provision of good offices, including through regular weekly meetings with major stakeholders, to resolve potential disputes and contentious issues related to the electoral process, including during the post-election period	100	Meetings were held with major stakeholders, political parties, National Elections Commission officials, special ECOWAS envoys and informal mediation by the Geneva-based Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue to share information and coordinate response to emerging issues
Weekly monitoring of the Legislature and the executive branch on the establishment of the legal framework for the conduct of the elections	Yes	UNMIL monitored plenary meetings of both chambers of the Legislature on a weekly basis and met with lawmakers to discuss specific issues regarding oversight of the elections, and the law on the sustainability of political parties and proposed amendments to the election law
Periodic meetings with the Inter-Party Consultative Committee, which includes the women's legislative caucus, on the integration of women into decision-making positions in the political parties and the achievement of a minimum of 30 per cent women candidates on party lists	15	Meetings were held with political parties, the women legislative caucus, media houses and women leaders to lobby for a minimum of 30 per cent women representation
	10	Meetings were held with the women's legislative caucus and non-governmental organizations to review the Gender Equity Bill, which were then linked to UNMIL public information programmes for advocacy
Publication and dissemination of one assessment report on women's participation in the national reconciliation and electoral processes, for national and international stakeholders	No	While a report on the analysis of women's political participation and integration of a gender perspective in the 2011 presidential and legislative elections was produced and validated, the final editing for printing was not completed by 30 June 2012
Publication and dissemination of one report on the implementation of national gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment policies and frameworks, for national and international stakeholders	Yes	1 report on gender mainstreaming and implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) was produced and disseminated. In addition, 6 monitoring visits to the counties were conducted

One consultative forum for 20 participants on national governance processes	Yes	A high-level forum for 25 participants was held to validate the report on analysis of women's political participation and integration of a gender perspective in the 2011 electoral process
Provision of support and advice for the monthly consultative meetings of the Governance Commission and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs on national visioning processes	Yes	5 stakeholders' consultative joint meetings between the Governance Commission and the Ministry of Planning were held on the national visioning process

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Progress in the rehabilitation and reintegration of war-affected populations in host communities

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Increase in the number of war-affected young people participating in community-based recovery programmes (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 500; 2009/10: 1,100; 2010/11: 1,500; 2011/12: 2,000)	Achieved 2,500 short-term jobs were created for war-affected youths in community-based recovery programmes as at 30 June 2012. The higher number of war-affected youths stemmed from more opportunities offered through the Youth Employment Skills Project implemented by the Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment and the public works programme under the Ministry of Public Works

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Monitoring, through monthly field visits and assessments as well as bimonthly (twice per month) meetings and information exchanges with local authorities, of remaining high-risk groups posing a threat to the consolidation of the peace process	Yes	30 meetings with civil society organizations (Green Advocates and Alliance for Rural Democracy), which focused on enhancing their role in the concession monitoring process. 14 meetings with new palm oil concessions. 16 meetings with local and national authorities and field visits to affected communities around palm oil and rubber plantations Other high-risk groups were also monitored through field visits and meetings as well as information exchanges with local and national authorities and representatives of affected groups. Targeted high-risk groups included youth at risk, communities in agricultural and mining concession areas, motorcycle taxi drivers unions and illegal occupants of Sapo National Park
Conduct semi-annual joint monitoring visits with the Joint Mission Analysis Cell, UNDP and UNOCI to address cross-border reintegration issues	Yes	Cross-border collaboration gained impetus through the 2 joint technical assessment missions comprised of UNOCI, UNMIL and the two United Nations country teams, conducted from 10 to 13 February 2012, in conjunction with the Technical Assessment Mission, and on 16 and 17 May 2012 with the Security Council. These assessments were complemented by an

		UNMIL/UNOCI joint technical assessment mission to south-east Liberia in November 2011, and a joint border assessment in July 2011
Provision of advice to Government authorities on monitoring and designing policies through bimonthly (twice per month) meetings, mobilization of resources to address assessed residual reintegration and reconciliation challenges, and provision of support and advocacy for the creation of short-term and sustainable employment in communities to promote stability, anchor the reintegration of war-affected populations and accelerate local reconciliation and recovery	Yes	Advised Government authorities on monitoring and designing policies to address residual reintegration and reconciliation challenges at various forums, including 2 meetings with the Ministry of Youth and Sport, 1 meeting with the National Commission on Small Arms, 6 meetings with stakeholders and leadership of the Motorcycle Taxi Drivers Union, 4 meetings with the Ministry of Public Works to hand over the joint World Bank and UNMIL employment project tools, 5 meetings/workshop with the Ministry of Labour to support the development of the National Employment Action Plan, 3 meetings with Ministry of Internal Affairs on an internment task force for the interned Ivorian armed elements, 4 board meetings and 2 technical committee meetings with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs on the high-risk youth livelihood project, 1 meeting with the Ministry of Agriculture and 1 meeting with the Liberian Agency for Community Empowerment
Monthly meetings with the Government of Liberia, the United Nations country team and international partners to facilitate the transition from community reintegration efforts to the development phase	6	Meetings held including with UNDP and the World Bank regarding a possible programme response to challenges, especially of armed elements and proliferation of arms in fragile border areas (1 meeting); international partners on improving programme targeting for high-risk youth, including at Liberia's borders (4 meetings); and the Demining Group, on community security in border areas (1 meeting). UNMIL also participated in assessments on security threats and challenges, food security, and early recovery needs at border areas, in collaboration with UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and counterparts in Côte d'Ivoire. Interaction with Government was, however, limited owing to election activities
10 quick-impact projects to support peace consolidation, based on needs assessment and Mission priorities	9	Projects approved of which 6 have been completed during the reporting period, 2 by October 2012 and the remaining project is scheduled for completion by 30 November 2012 The lower number of projects stemmed from priority given to projects under the rule of law component

Component 3: rule of law

42. As detailed in the frameworks below, during the reporting period the Mission's rule of law component continued its efforts to strengthen national capacities within the rule of law sector. Significant support was provided by the Mission to the development and finalization, in December 2011, of a Justice and Security Joint Programme, bringing priorities in the rule of law sector into one coherent programme. UNMIL also played a key role in the Justice and Security Board overseeing the implementation of the Joint Programme in 2012, including the development of the Justice and Security Hub in Gbarnga, and has thus supported increased coordination of all actors operating in the justice and security sectors.

43. The provision of technical support across all three branches of Government continued, including work with the Ministry of Justice, in particular its prosecutorial arm, the judiciary and the Legislature. In addition, technical support to national justice sector training institutions, the Judicial Institute and the Law School, was ongoing throughout the reporting period. Further, UNMIL continued to participate actively in cross-sector initiatives such as the Child Justice Working Group, the Pretrial Detention Task Force and the Joint Programme on Sexual and Gender-based Violence, by way of provision of technical advice and the facilitation of training. Analysis of data collected from ongoing UNMIL monitoring activities was shared with national partners to inform the policymaking discussions of the justice sector.

44. Technical support to the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation continued throughout the reporting period, with daily mentoring activities in corrections facilities supplemented by specific activities to develop national training capacity within the Bureau. Technical support to prisoner activity programmes and to efforts to address prisoners' health needs also continued.

45. With respect to human rights, UNMIL facilitated training for rule of law sector personnel and provided technical support for the ongoing development of both the National Human Rights Action Plan and a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of recommendations stemming from the universal periodic review process. UNMIL also continued efforts to assist the Independent National Commission on Human Rights. Although the Commission struggled throughout the reporting period to make progress in the implementation of its mandate, with UNMIL support, it initiated a sensitization initiative to inform the public about its role and principal future initiative. Support from the Mission to national civil society human rights organizations in the development of monitoring and advocacy capacity was also ongoing throughout the reporting period.

46. Across the rule of law sector, support was provided for the development of infrastructure through the UNMIL quick-impact projects and through technical support to the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation in the development of plans for a new major corrections facility.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Progress towards the protection of human rights, fundamental freedoms and national reconciliation in Liberia

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Independent National Commission on Human Rights makes progress towards compliance with the Paris Principles (2010/11: 70 per cent compliance; 2011/12: 85 per cent compliance)	Internal divisions prevented the Independent National Commission on Human Rights from fulfilling its mandate. The Commission did not work on compliance but was focused on developing internal cohesion and rules of procedure. Civil society organizations facilitated the internal reconciliation process of the Commission
Establishment of follow-up mechanisms enabling the Commission to monitor the implementation of Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations	With the exception of the recommendation in respect of the Palava Hut Programme, there has been no movement towards the implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's recommendations. With respect to the Palava Hut Programme, the Commission is leading the process, but the planned 2011 launch was delayed as a result of the internal divisions within the Commission. In the first quarter of 2012, the Commission visited all 15 counties to sensitize the population on the Palava Hut Programme and to explain the Commission's mandate
Implementation and regular review of progress made by the Government, in collaboration with civil society organizations, on the National Human Rights Action Plan and recommendations of the Human Rights Council within the framework of the universal periodic review, in accordance with the review timetable specified in the Action Plan (2010/11: 1 Government and 1 civil society review; 2011/12: implementation of 2 joint reviews by the Government and civil society)	A National Human Rights Action Plan Steering Committee with subcommittees became operational in 2011, which resulted in 5 action plan consultations being held for State and civil society actors in 2011 and 2012, with the final one held in May 2012. The Steering Committee has also initiated the development of a mechanism to conduct monitoring and promote the implementation of recommendations of the universal periodic review
Increased adoption and institutionalization of a human-rights-based approach to the development, implementation and monitoring of Government laws, plans and policies as well as United Nations and UNMIL programmes and practices (2010/11: 4 laws/plans/policies developed and 2 implemented; 2011/12: 4 laws/plans/policies developed and 4 implemented)	Achieved 6 national laws/plans and policies were developed, finalized and adopted in Liberia guided by the principles of human rights (poverty reduction strategy II; Children's Law; New Education Reform Act; National Health and Social Welfare Policy and Plan (2011-2021); National Human Resources Policy and Plan for Health and Social Welfare (2011-2021); and the Decent Work Bill)

Civil society organizations monitor the human rights situation across Liberia and issue reports to the general public containing recommendations (2010/11: 4 civil society human rights reports issued; 2011/12: 4 civil society human rights reports issued)	Civil society organizations submitted 1 report and issued 7 press statements addressing human rights concerns and developments
Government develops and validates a national strategy for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in collaboration with the National Commission on Disabilities and civil society	The Government did not validate a strategy for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of advice and technical assistance, including through 4 capacity-development training sessions, and regular monthly meetings with Commissioners and staff of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights on the Commission's implementation of the mandate set out in and compliance with the Paris Principles	18	Meetings held primarily with respect to the strategic plan, standard operating procedures, 2011 elections and the 7 November 2011 election-related clash between national security forces and opposition supporters
	2	Commissioners were trained in prison monitoring while they visited various counties and monitored prisons and interacted with authorities on human rights issues. Logistics support was also provided to the Commissioners during their monitoring visits to the counties. Two capacity-development training sessions were not conducted owing to internal divisions within the Commission
Monitoring and reporting leading to the provision of advice, through quarterly meetings with the Government, the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, civil society organizations and human rights clubs in schools, on the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission	No	The recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission were not implemented with the exception of the Palava Hut Programme. However, UNMIL conducted 5 meetings in addition to ad hoc meetings, including with the Transitional Justice Working Group (a civil society coalition) and supported the Group's efforts to urge the Independent National Commission on Human Rights to push the reconciliation process. UNMIL also supported the Commission in their visits to the counties to sensitize the public on the Palava Hut reconciliation initiative
Provision of advice and technical assistance, through quarterly meetings with relevant Ministries of the Government and civil society groups, on implementing and reporting on the National Human Rights Action Plan and following up on recommendations resulting from the universal periodic review	Yes	The National Human Rights Action Plan continued to be developed through 4 meetings of the Action Plan Steering Committee, led by the Ministry of Justice, and 5 consultations for 198 State and civil society actors, held in Monrovia and the counties The Subcommittee on Human Rights Reporting of the Steering Committee developed a mechanism to promote

		and assess the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations, and initiatives are under way to make the mechanism operational by November 2012
Provision of 3 working sessions for Legislature members and staff to increase advocacy capacity with regard to the ratification and domestication of international human rights instruments	No	The 3 working sessions were not held owing to members and staff of the Legislature being engaged in preparation and participation in the 2011 elections, with the Legislature being in recess from October to December 2011. Initiatives to hold the working sessions in 2012 were stalled due to staff of the Legislature not meeting commitments during the planning process As a result of the Mission's prior technical assistance, members of the Legislature established the Liberia Legislative Staff Human Rights Association in June 2011. UNMIL technical support and advice was provided, by way of mentoring, from July 2011 onwards to the Association to promote human rights standards and adherence to international human rights instruments in the Legislature
Provision of advice and technical assistance through quarterly meetings with the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Chief Justice to enhance adherence to the rule of law and ensure the application of international human rights law	6	Meetings of the Pretrial Detention Task Force were held, with advice provided with respect to mainstreaming human rights and addressing human rights issues in the administration of justice
	4	Meetings of the Justice and Security Joint Programme were held
	4	Meetings of the Training Working Group under the Justice and Security Joint Programme were held, which contributed to the development of a human rights training session for a joint training initiative in the Gbarnga Justice and Security Hub In addition, attended and contributed to the Gbarnga Justice and Security Hub lessons learned workshop organized for security and justice institutions
Provision of technical advice, monitoring and impact assessment with respect to the training provided by human rights instructors of the Liberian National Police, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and the Armed Forces of Liberia	Yes	A 2-day workshop for 41 Liberia National Police officers and 13 Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization officers was conducted to assess and enhance the institutionalization of human rights training and promote the human rights monitoring of such personnel

		The Armed Forces of Liberia conducted 4 human rights training sessions for a total of 150 personnel, including ranked officers and Coast Guard and assessment of training for further development
Organization of two 2-day workshops and follow-up monthly meetings on issues related to juvenile justice	No	Workshops were not conducted. However, monthly meetings were held under the Ministry of Justice-led Child Justice Working Group with documents related to child justice developed. In addition, ad hoc working group meetings were held, including on ethical guidelines for professionals working with children in conflict with the law, the Children's Act and diversion guidelines
Provision of 30 capacity-building sessions (15 counties x 2 sessions each) with local monitoring, protection and advocacy networks, including civil society groups, traditional authorities, human rights clubs and local communities, to reinforce nationwide sustainable human rights promotion and protection activities	60	Capacity-building sessions were held across Liberia with civil society, traditional authorities, human rights clubs and local communities, including at least two capacity-building sessions per county The higher number of sessions was attributable to more sessions than the two planned being facilitated by the counties, at the request of local partners
Provision of 60 community outreach sessions (15 counties x 4 sessions each) and 30 town hall meetings (15 counties x 2 per county) with local authorities, civil society organizations and human rights clubs on a human-rights-based approach to national and local development programmes with gender and disability sensitivity, such as the poverty reduction strategy and county development agendas	40	Community outreach sessions were held, including at least 2 in each county. The number of outreach sessions was lower than planned, as many counties undertook more capacity-building sessions in response to emerging issues such as sexual violence against children
	24	Town hall meetings were held There were fewer town hall meetings but more focus group discussions, which the local partners found more participatory and results-oriented In addition, with UNMIL support, the Day of the African Child (16 June 2012) was celebrated in 13 counties, with a focus on sensitization of the community of the rights of children with disabilities

Provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the Union of Liberian Orphanages relating to de-institutionalization, the prevention of the recruitment of children into orphanages and the promotion of compliance with relevant human rights standards	No	There was no assistance provided to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the Union of Liberian Orphanages owing to the delayed recruitment of the appropriate staff by UNMIL and the planned hand-over of this task to UNICEF However, UNMIL continued to monitor and identify critical human rights concerns relating to orphanages. Discussions were also initiated with UNICEF on revising monitoring approaches for 2012 in the light of the entry into force of the new Children's Act
Provision of technical assistance, through coaching and regular quarterly meetings with directors and staff of the National Commission on Disabilities, on the implementation of its mandate	Yes	Implementation of the mandate of the National Commission on Disabilities was based on an ad hoc request by the Executive Board of Directors and through ad hoc meetings with the National Commission on Disabilities on the poverty reduction strategy II Disabled and Disadvantaged Sector Working Group for drafting and reviewing of the results-based matrix, with key priority areas focusing on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
Organization of 1 four-day capacity development workshop and provision of technical advice to national authorities and civil society organizations through monthly meetings relating to the design and validation of a national strategy for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	No	The workshop was not conducted. The ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was pending during the reporting period. UNMIL held monthly meetings with the Human Rights and Disability Task Force, of which the National Commission on Disabilities is a member, together with key stakeholders from government and civil society, with a view to consensus-building on the development of a national strategy for the implementation of the Convention
Provision of technical advice and assistance to national authorities with a view to promoting and monitoring the implementation of recommendations made in three human rights reports issued by the Mission	No	No reports were issued owing to the lengthy internal review process. One report was drafted but has not been issued

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Strengthening of the legal, judicial and correctional systems in Liberia

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
The Law Reform Commission reviews major statutes that are inconsistent with the Constitution and international norms, and makes related recommendations (2010/11: 5 reviews; 2011/12: 5 reviews)	The Law Reform Commission has not undertaken a systematic review of statutes that are inconsistent with the Constitution or international norms However, the Commission was an active member of a working group which drafted a new Jury Law proposing, inter alia, the extension of magisterial court jurisdiction, which has been resubmitted to the Legislature. The Commission has also served on a drafting group for proposed omnibus amendment legislation for an anti-money-laundering bill intended to update the Liberian code to international standards
Increase in the number of non-lawyers trained (2010/11: 30; 2011/12: 100)	No additional non-lawyers have been trained in the 2011/12 period owing to the lack of budgetary provision by the Government of Liberia for the next batch of training and also to ensure that the existing graduates were deployed
Increase in the number of paralegal services established in the counties in accordance with policy and strategy (2010/11: 10 counties; 2011/12: 15 counties)	Efforts to develop policy and strategy for non-lawyers in the justice system have been stalled since 2010. The planned consolidated legal aid programme for the Liberian Bar Association to provide pro bono services to indigent and juvenile defendants has not been implemented and the judiciary has not provided or approved a framework for the implementation of the scheme. In the interim, the Bar Association is setting up a pro bono scheme which has now been launched and will be working to a certain extent with the unofficial paralegal (community legal aid assistance) currently provided by civil society organizations such as the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission and the Prison Fellowship
Increase in the number of cases adjudicated by the circuit courts annually (2007/08: 135; 2008/09: 200; 2009/10: 200; 2010/11: 732; 2011/12: 400)	During the 2011/12 period, 140 cases were adjudicated. The lower number of cases was attributable to an outdated legal framework, such as short court terms and limited trial jurisdiction of magisterial courts, in addition to weaknesses in capacity and limitations in coordination across the criminal justice system
Finalization of policy options for the harmonization of statutory and traditional justice systems by the Government for subsequent legislative review and the enactment of legislation	Following the National Conference on Enhancing Access to Justice, in April 2010, the Committee finally completed and disseminated the Conference report in July 2011. Policy options have yet to be developed, as the Committee on Enhancing Access to Justice lost momentum owing largely to changes in personnel in the various institutions constituting the Committee

Establishment of accountability frameworks within the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice	While the Judicial Inquiry Commission and the Ministry of Justice Human Rights Unit/Internal Audit Unit are functional, they are too limited in capacity and scope to constitute effective accountability frameworks. Under the Justice and Security Joint Programme, and as a component of Peacebuilding Fund support to Liberia, the Government has agreed to a review of accountability and management mechanisms across all justice and security institutions
Government audits the implementation of updated national standard operating procedures in 15 corrections facilities to determine readiness for transition	The National Standard Operating Procedure has not been approved by the Government. With the high turnover in the leadership at the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation, priorities for the Bureau, including approval of the Standard Operating Procedure, changed frequently
In-service training conducted by national corrections officers (2010/11: 12 officers; 2011/12: 22 officers)	Achieved 24 national corrections officers have been trained as trainers, of which 22 are currently engaged in training at facilities across Liberia (Monrovia (4), Zwedru (4), Tubmanburg (1), Kakata (1), Bondiway (2), Buchanan (2), Gbarnga (3), Greenville (1), Roberstport (1), Voinjama (1), Harper (1), Sanniquillie (1)). Two of the trained officers were dismissed by the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of advice, in writing and through monthly meetings, to the Law Reform Commission on legislative review, legal research and legislative drafting	Yes	UNMIL appointed a liaison officer to co-locate at the Law Reform Commission and provide legal and technical assistance for the effective implementation of its strategic plan, which was launched in September 2011. In addition, a total of 11 meetings were held with the Commission to provide technical assistance with regard to: the recruitment process for technical level staff, including research officers, information technology and finance staff; review of the draft Jury Law; and issues relating to the interventions of the Peacebuilding Commission in Liberia A mentoring programme was conducted in July 2011 by a consultant retained by UNMIL to build capacity of the Commissioners in the discharge of their mandate In addition, 11 training sessions were held on legislative drafting and research methodology for Commissioners and staff of the Commission 3 reports were developed by UNMIL, including a needs assessment, and reports on the mentoring programme and the development of the strategic plan of the Commission

Provision of advice, in writing and through monthly meetings, to the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the review of the Hinterland Regulations	No	The review of the Hinterland Regulations had not commenced. This has formally been placed on hold by the Government of Liberia until policy options for the harmonization of the statutory and traditional justice systems have been developed by the Committee on Enhancing Access to Justice
Provision of technical assistance by means of co-location and advice, in writing and through monthly meetings, to the Legislature on legislative review, legal research and legislative drafting	Yes	5 meetings were held and 1 round table consultative forum, in collaboration with the National Democratic Institute and the Legislature to discuss ways of revitalizing the Legislative Drafting Bureau of the House A training session was held on legislative drafting, research methodology and record-keeping Co-location assistance was provided throughout the reporting period and 6 co-location notes were prepared on the election of legislative leaders 5 meetings were held to develop the terms of reference for a national consultant, retained by UNMIL, to provide technical assistance to the Legislative Drafting Bureau and mentoring to Bureau staff on the conduct of a preliminary assessment of the Bureau and the review of bills pending before the Bureau 1 meeting was held with the National Democratic Institute to discuss and plan assistance programme for the newly elected 53rd Legislature in order to improve coordination, enhance partnership and avoid duplication of efforts
Provision of technical assistance by means of co-location and advice, in writing and through weekly meetings, to the judiciary on the Public Defender, record-keeping and case management	Yes	129 meetings were held with the Judiciary and 11 reports were generated, including an assessment of the Office of the Court Administrator, monitoring reports and assessments of infrastructure needs 129 meetings included: 34 meetings on judicial administration issues; 6 meetings on case management and record-keeping projects in respect of the implementation of projects relating to the judiciary under the Justice and Security Joint Programme 40 meetings with the judiciary on quick-impact projects, of which 7 court houses were constructed, 2 were rehabilitated and 3 remained under construction as at 30 June 2012 49 meetings with the Judicial Institute (the national justice training institution), with technical assistance provided in the development of its strategic plan and of lesson notes for the training of court clerks

		UNMIL also participated actively in the poverty reduction strategy II process, attending 6 meetings of the Sub-committee on Judicial Reform/Rule of Law Sectoral Working Group
Provision of technical assistance by means of co-location and advice, in writing and through weekly meetings, to the Ministry of Justice on prosecutions and case review, including rape cases, record-keeping and case management, codification, litigation, legal advisory services, contracts and agreements, and immigration	Yes	Over 100 co-location meetings were held and UNMIL participated in working groups led by the Ministry, which focused on developing the codification section of the Ministry, informing and supporting the Pre trial Detention Task Force and its subcommittees, supporting and advising on training initiatives, developing juvenile diversion guidelines, and legal training for the Liberian National Police UNMIL also worked intensively on the Justice and Security Joint Programme and the United Nations Joint Programme on Sexual and Gender-based Violence, including on training of justice sector personnel and other capacity-building measures UNMIL contributed directly to short-term capacity through the provision of consultants to the Office of the Solicitor General to assist with case file review and prosecution
Provision of advice, in writing and through monthly meetings, to the Louis Arthur Grimes Law School, the Liberian National Bar Association and members of civil society involved in rule-of-law projects on the coordination and development of justice sector reforms, including the development of paralegal programmes, in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Paralegal Advisory Service and Penal Reform International	No	While support was provided to the Louis Arthur Grimes Law School and the Liberian National Bar Association, support was not provided to civil society actors working to support justice sector reform, although UNMIL has initiated engagement with civil society with respect to the development of a paralegal programme 5 meetings were held with the Law School, including discussions on the development of a curriculum utilizing information from UNMIL research on the Tribal Governor's Courts and a uniform customary court structure UNMIL also conducted an assessment of the administration of the Open Society Initiative for West Africa Scholarship Scheme of the Ministry of Justice for students of the Law School and participated in a review of the Faculty Fellow Programme A consultant was engaged by UNMIL to assist the Liberian Bar Association in the development of a 3-year strategic plan

Provision of advice, in writing and through monthly meetings with national partners and stakeholders, in collaboration with the United States Institute of Peace and the Carter Center, on the compilation and implementation of some of the recommendations made at the national conference on enhancing access to justice, with a view to developing policy options for the Government on harmonizing customary and statutory justice systems	No	Implementation of the recommendations of the National Conference on Enhancing Access to Justice had stalled owing to changes in personnel in the various institutions constituting the Committee on Enhancing Access to Justice, which was tasked with advancing the recommendations However, UNMIL undertook an assessment of the Tribal Governors' Courts, which was validated and launched in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and follow-up research on identifying a possible uniform customary court structure
Monitoring of legal and judicial institutions on a daily basis, including conducting analyses of the justice system, identifying legal and judicial issues for redress, and preparing quarterly end-of-court-term reports to be shared with the Government	Yes	Monitored and reported on legal and judicial institutions through daily and weekly visits during the reporting period. Pre- and post-elections petitions were monitored at the circuit and supreme court, judicial issues identified and analysed and reports shared with the relevant stakeholders. During the reporting period, armed robbery cases were tracked and a consolidated report was prepared. Consolidated end-of-court-term reports were also prepared In addition, an annual report on the consolidated analysis of 2011 circuit court terms was developed and issued
Provision of assistance to the Judicial Training Institute and the Ministry of Justice in training and conducting workshops to build the capacities of judges, magistrates, sheriffs, court bailiffs and clerks, public defenders, prosecutors, and instructors at the Liberia National Police Training Academy	Yes	As a member of the Governing Board of the Judicial Training Institute, UNMIL provided assistance and technical support with respect to all aspects of training at the Institute, including judicial officers and the Armed Forces of Liberia (development of training schedules, notes and curriculum and development of a trainers guide on the training of recruits on the law of evidence and criminal procedure law) In addition, 1 written opinion on the applicable criminal procedures for military justice was developed and a meeting on the training of police officers and legal assistance was provided to the Liberia National Police
Provision of advice, in writing and through bimonthly meetings, to the governance and rule-of-law pillar (and occasional meetings with the Government institutions and ministries that fall under the pillar) on the coordination and development of justice sector reforms	Yes	A Justice and Security Joint Programme was developed by the Government, UNMIL and other partners (other members of the United Nations family, donors and civil society) in December 2011 aimed at coordinating justice and security sector reform in Liberia. In this connection, a Justice and Security Board was established in January 2012 to oversee the implementation of the Joint Programme and met monthly. UNMIL provided advice through co-chairing the Board and through actively participating in the Technical Advisory Group which sits under the Board

		The Justice and Security Hub in Gbarnga is a component of the Joint Programme with respect to which UNMIL provided regular advice on the development of the Hub and the various projects associated with its coordinated approach to the provision of justice and security services. UNMIL also participated in the recruitment process for the position of Justice and Security Joint Programme Manager
Provision of technical assistance by means of co-location and advice, in writing and through weekly meetings, to the Ministry of Justice (Sexual and Gender-based Violence Crimes Unit) on prosecutions and the management of rape cases	Yes	2 meetings were held with the Sexual and Gender-based Violence Crimes Unit to discuss the modalities and scope of work with respect to the request for assistance from UNMIL on case review. Six cases on the docket of the Unit were reviewed and the mentoring of prosecutors prosecuting rape cases was conducted. In addition, pretrial cases were reviewed and 4 mentoring sessions were held. A consolidated report on cases tried in 2011/2012 was issued in collaboration with the judiciary
Provision of technical advice, through monthly meetings and co-location at correctional facilities, on the operationalization of standard operating procedures for the management and security of prisoners	112	Meetings were held with the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation and different stakeholders operating in the corrections sector to provide assistance and support in strengthening the operations of the Bureau
Conduct of basic, advanced and certification train-the-trainers courses (1 each) for 12 corrections officers in a 3-phase programme on training skills and corrections subjects, including active learning techniques, lesson planning, presentation skills, group dynamics, problem-solving, training methods and observation skills	15	Corrections officers participated in a basic corrections training-of-trainers course, and proceeded to an advanced training-of-trainers course
	9	Corrections officers undertook a certification course for corrections officer trainers in March 2012 and were certified as trainers
	30	Corrections officers were trained in the use of non-lethal force in May 2012
12 additional national trainers trained by the Corrections Advisory Unit to conduct in-service training at 15 facilities	15	Corrections officers were trained as trainers in March 2012 to conduct in-service training at facilities in Liberia
Review and update the master plan for the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation in the development of corrections facilities with regard to structural design, including reviewing and updating on paper the drawings of the prison building plans	Yes	Drawings developed for Harper, Kakata, Monrovia, Tubmanburg, and Sanniquillie prisons for the master plan

Provision of technical advice through co-location, at correctional facilities with agricultural programmes, of 3 mentors with expertise in agriculture to support the implementation of the Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation strategic plan for prisoner rehabilitation	3	Mentors with agricultural expertise were co-located at Zwedru, Voinjama, and Gbarnga prisons
Monitoring of 15 prisons through monthly visits to supervise mentors and monitor the implementation of institutional policies	79	Joint UNMIL and Bureau of Corrections and Rehabilitation monitoring visits were conducted to monitor operations within prisons, including the implementation of institutional policies, progress of in-service training, and implementation of prisoner rehabilitation activities
30 quick-impact projects to strengthen the rule-of-law infrastructure, including the rehabilitation or reconstruction of police stations, correctional facilities, magistrate courts, immigration offices and border posts. In order to identify projects of priority, a needs assessment will be conducted before the end of the current fiscal year	34	Of the 34 approved projects, 23 have been completed as at 30 June 2012. The remaining 11 projects are anticipated to be completed by the end of December 2012. Delayed completion was attributable to the poor road network combined with heavy rains, which has rendered many parts of the country inaccessible A higher number of projects than planned was approved, as the Mission decided to further support the Government's efforts to stabilize the Cote d'Ivoire border region by constructing additional border posts
Provision of 1 assessment report, on women's participation in the corrections, legal and judicial sector institutions, for the Government and national and international stakeholders	Yes	A report entitled "Charting the Maze: gender and justice" was produced and disseminated. In addition, a national strategy to increase women's participation in the security sector institutions to 33 per cent was developed

Component 4: support

47. As indicated in the frameworks below, during the reporting period, an average strength of 9,232 military and police personnel and 1,713 civilian personnel were provided with the necessary administrative, logistical and security services in support of the offices and their mandated activities under the security sector, peace consolidation and rule of law components.

48. The Mission intensified its support to the National Elections Commission and to national stakeholders in the conduct of the constitutional referendum and presidential and legislative elections. UNMIL provided logistical support to the Government of Liberia with respect to the air transportation of election materials to remote locations and assisted the national police in implementing an integrated security and contingency plan throughout the election period.

49. UNMIL undertook a number of significant infrastructure projects, including the limited rehabilitation of Sprigs Payne Airport and the upgrading of sanitation and water processing sites to meet environmental standards; made repairs to meet

minimum operating security standards at several UNMIL facilities; and completed the upgrade of the Mission radio systems to a more reliable digital system. The Mission replaced its high-capacity aircraft with an aircraft of lower capacity and continued to provide regional air operations support in the rotation of troops on behalf of UNOCI and support to UNOWA on a cash-reimbursable basis. The Mission also carried out unplanned repairs and refurbishment of its existing aged generators owing to the non-receipt of generators from the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT).

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support for the Mission

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Reduction in the proportion of accounts receivable outstanding for more than 12 months to the total balance of account receivables at the end of the financial year, through continuous ageing analysis and proactive and rigorous follow-up with regard to funds owed to the Organization (2009/10: 9 per cent; 2010/11: not available; 2011/12: 5 per cent)	Achieved The proportion of accounts receivable to total balance stood at 4.6 per cent at the end of the financial year owing to closer monitoring and vigorous follow-up action by the Mission
Disposal of written-off equipment within 180 days of approval for destruction as scrap and 180 days for commercial sale	The disposal of written-off equipment averaged 108 days from approval for destruction Commercial sale averaged 410 days to be completed from date of approval The commercial sales process was heavily dependent on factors beyond the Mission's control, such as prospective visits of country officials for assessment of tax payments by the prospective buyers, payment of taxes by buyers, delayed payments to the Mission and collection of items purchased. In addition, commercial sale was negatively impacted by the prolonged bidding process with respect to the bid winners' inability to pay the sales contract, a lack of interested bidders and environmental challenges
Expedite the process of writing off non-functional generator sets to reduce quantities in stock to a maximum 25 per cent stock ratio (2008/09: 340 per cent; 2009/10: 336 per cent; 2010/11: not available; 2011/12: 25 per cent)	The quantities in stock was reduced to 39 per cent stock ratio The higher stock ratio stemmed from the non-receipt of generators from MINURCAT, which consequently delayed the write-off of generators

Increased environmental mitigation through the building of 10 kilns to treat/burn fuel waste at 10 UNMIL locations and of 5 fuel containment sheds (fuel waste treatment facilities: 2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 0; 2011/12: 10; fuel containment and generator sheds: 2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 0; 2011/12: 5)	The planned 10 kilns were not built since the Mission shifted priority to the repair/rehabilitation of facilities owing to safety, security and environmental concerns. The Mission used fuel containment areas to contain fuel waste
Increased map production and distribution in support of the elections (2010/11: 4,800; 2011/12: 6,600)	A total of 6,079 maps were produced and distributed The lower number of maps was attributable to the lower request received and the use of online interactive maps
Maintain publication of e-passenger manifest by 1500 hours (instead of 1630 hours) daily	UNMIL maintained publication of passenger manifest at 1525 hours The e-passenger manifest system is dependent on the standardized applications (Field Support Suite/E-Movement of Personnel), which were initiated during the 2011/12 period but were not fully operational throughout the duration of the Mission
Zero incidents of fuel shortage for running generators, vehicles, vessel and aircraft, achieved through the daily monitoring of fuel storage, including the management of strategic reserves of 2 million litres of diesel fuel and 600,000 litres of aviation fuel	Achieved The strategic reserve was maintained by the contractor
Reduction in the number of major car accidents (accidents with a repair cost of more than $500) (2007/08: 66; 2008/09: 51; 2009/10: 46; 2010/11: 44; 2011/12: 45)	Achieved 45 major vehicle accident cases were reported
Increase in the vehicle availability rate (2007/08: 75 per cent; 2008/09: 85 per cent; 2009/10: 85 per cent; 2010/11: 85 per cent; 2011/12: 90 per cent)	The vehicle availability rate averaged 78 per cent Lower vehicle availability stemmed from the Mission's aged vehicle fleet, which necessitated increased downtime and frequency of repairs and maintenance
Installation of intelligent bandwidth allocation (prioritized access to the Internet for business purposes), which will minimize Internet restrictions for UNMIL personnel at all times	Achieved
Increase of terrestrial access to the Internet from 10 Mbs to 16.5 Mbs, resulting in support for additional sites, achievement of faster connectivity and prevention of system interruptions	Achieved

Increase in the percentage of calls to the Communications and Information Technology Section service desk that are resolved within 1 hour of the receipt of the call (2007/08: 63 per cent; 2008/09: 85 per cent; 2009/10: 73 per cent; 2010/11: 70 per cent; 2011/12: 85 per cent)	63 per cent of calls to the service desk were resolved within 1 hour The lower level of resolution of calls stemmed from delayed implementation of the iNeed project (iNeed is a web-based information technology infrastructure library compliant help desk application)
Increase in wireless system coverage of all UNMIL facilities and residences (2009/10: 60 per cent; 2010/11: 80 per cent; 2011/12: 90 per cent)	88 per cent of all residential areas were covered by the wireless system. Access to the Mesh Wi-Fi Network is available in almost all UNMIL installations, including the two main bases, all airports/airfields and major residential areas The lower level of wireless system coverage stemmed from staff members moving to more dispersed locations owing to improved local infrastructure
Increased number of field visits and inspections of worksites to reinforce the implementation of environmental regulations (environmental policy, standard operating procedures and risk disaster preparedness plan) (2009/10: 13; 2010/11: 80; 2011/12: 80)	21 field visits and inspections of worksites were carried out The lower number of visits stemmed from other work priorities, such as technical visits aimed at inspecting and repairing generators, water plants and wastewater treatment plants
Maintain 100 per cent compliance with minimum operating security standards for all United Nations premises and facilities in all 15 counties of Liberia	91 per cent compliance with minimum operating security standards for all United Nations premises and facilities was maintained in all 15 counties of Liberia The lower compliance rate stemmed from the frequent erosion and degradation of materials used in the implementation of the minimum operating security standards owing to the severe weather conditions in Liberia
Maintain 100 per cent compliance with minimum operating residential security standards for living accommodations of 1,535 international personnel, comprising 527 international staff, 257 United Nations Volunteers, 133 military observers, 88 staff officers, 498 United Nations police officers and 32 corrections officers	Achieved
Reduction in the average number of occupational injuries per month requiring medical treatment (2006/07: not available; 2007/08: 14; 2008/09: 7; 2009/10: not available; 2010/11: 5; 2011/12: 3)	An average of 7 injuries were reported monthly The higher number of injuries stemmed from the Mission's aged infrastructure, which required more frequent maintenance and repairs, which consequently led to increased accidents

Reduction in the number of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, through prevention measures such as training, risk assessment, curfew, declaration of off-limits establishments, and outreach (2008/09: 15 allegations; 2009/10: 29 allegations; 2010/11: 17 allegations; 2011/12: 16 allegations)	Achieved 9 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were reported The Conduct and Discipline Team conducted training for 4,233 personnel on issues relating to sexual exploitation, provided awareness raising for 5,529 local members of the community, including students, teachers and religious leaders, and conducted 4 off-limit spot checks to determine off-limit on various entertainment establishments in Liberia
65 per cent of purchase orders for requisitions funded in the acquisition plan raised by the end of the second quarter of the financial year (2009/10: 65 per cent; 2010/11: 60 per cent; 2011/12: 65 per cent)	Achieved 75.77 per cent of purchase orders for requisitions funded in the acquisition plan were raised by the end of the second quarter The higher level of purchase orders stemmed from the increased level of direct coordination of the procurement service with self-accounting units and as a result of training on the acquisition process and technical evaluation and requisitioners' increased focus on the fulfilment of acquisition plans
Increased client satisfaction with the quality of health care in remote areas as measured by follow-up evaluation forms, with more than 60 per cent giving an "excellent" rating and 35 per cent a "very good" rating	Client satisfaction with respect to the Harper Clinic, as a special test case to improve service delivery, was: excellent: 62.7 per cent and very good: 37.71 per cent The remaining remote clinics will be evaluated and assessed in the 2012/13 period
Improved gender distribution at all grade levels (2009/10: 33 per cent female international staff; 2010/11: 36 per cent female international staff; 2011/12: 38 per cent female international staff)	The overall gender distribution with respect to female representation was 33.4 per cent international staff (Professional staff 32.2 per cent; field service 34.4 per cent; National Professional Officers 25.5 per cent; national General Service staff 18.3 per cent; and United Nations Volunteers 33.2 per cent) The lower level of female representation stemmed from a shortage of technical skills in Liberia in areas such as engineering, supply, transport and logistics. In addition, the pool of Field Central Review Board candidates lacked a sufficient number of women candidates A Focal Point for Women was appointed in March 2010 to assist the Head of the Mission in achieving a gender balance within the Mission. The Focal Point has developed a workplan and worked with the Integrated Mission Training Centre, the Human Resources Management Section, the Conduct and Discipline Team, the Staff Counselling Unit and the Welfare Unit to identify and promote opportunities for female staff members. The Focal Point seeks to provide leadership support, advocacy and promote a gender friendly working and mission environment. The Focal Point was successful in sensitizing the Mission to the importance of gender balance and equality and ran a successful outreach campaign

Increased percentage of female participants in Integrated Mission Training Centre national staff capacity-building projects (2009/10: 33 per cent; 2010/11: 76.5 per cent; 2011/12: 38 per cent)	Achieved 64.52 per cent of female national staff participated in national staff accreditation

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvements		
More frequent analysis of accounts receivable ageing and follow-ups to clear outstanding receivables	Yes	Actions taken on a monthly basis and reminders sent to delinquent parties requesting prompt clearance
Establishment of a property sales regime and of effective Local Property Survey Board review meetings, held at least once a month	Yes	A property sales regime for commercial sale has been established on 30 March 2011
	26	Local Property Survey board meetings held
Assignment of clear responsibility to staff in the Engineering Section to coordinate with the Local Property Survey Board and other offices concerned to expedite the process of writing off non-functional generator sets in order to reach the target of a maximum 25 per cent ratio of units in stock	No	39 per cent ratio of units in stock The higher stock ratio stemmed from the non-receipt of generators from MINURCAT, which consequently delayed the write-off of generators
Construction of 10 kilns to burn fuel waste and 5 fuel/generator sheds to contain fuel waste	No	The construction of kilns was not undertaken owing to a shift in priority to the repair/rehabilitation of facilities in the context of safety, security and environmental concerns
Increase in production of maps and their distribution to United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organizations and local government institutions by approximately 75 per cent, from an average monthly distribution of 400 maps to an estimated 700	No	A monthly average of 507 maps were produced and distributed The lower number of maps produced and distributed stemmed from the preparation of online interactive maps, which reduced the demand for printed copies
Mission-wide implementation of the e-passenger manifest system to allow for faster production of the final manifest for publication to the Mission and better tracking of authorization rolls of staff	No	While the mission implementation of the e-passenger manifest system was initiated, it was not fully functional, owing to the delayed deployment of the standardized application (Field Support Suite/ E-Movement of Personnel) Mission-wide
Provision of various forms of fuel at 25 locations within UNMIL premises, and maintenance of a strategic stock of 600,000 litres of aviation fuel and	Yes	

2 million litres of diesel fuel for contingency purposes to ensure the availability of fuel at all times		
Enhancement of the safe-driving training and testing programme for all types of light and heavy vehicles (including material-handling equipment) to improve skills across the Mission, thereby enhancing the safety and security of staff and assets	Yes	A total of 2,467 candidates attended driving assessments training (928 all-terrain, 29 heavy duty trucks, 1,304 light duty vehicles, 19 defensive driving, 93 material-handling equipment, 64 air-site/air ramp safety, 6 contingent transport officers (driving assessment procedure) and 24 trained on the Fleet Management System)
Mission-wide implementation of a vehicle maintenance booking system to minimize downtime for routine vehicle maintenance and reduce workshop backlog without compromising the roadworthiness of vehicles	Yes	While the vehicle maintenance booking system was established, customers were very slow in adopting the new system owing to current conventions (CarLog alert and mileage reading)
Installation of virtual private network client in 100 per cent of UNMIL computers to permit remote access to UNMIL network	Yes	
Increase terrestrial access to Internet from 10 Mbs to 16.5 Mbs through microwave enhancement in order to support additional sites and prevent system interruptions	Yes	
Consolidation of help desk functions and integration with network operations centre, switchboard operator and call centre to provide a "one-stop shop" for all customer service support related to information and communications technology	Yes	
Implementation of extended wireless system to cover all main UNMIL facilities (conference rooms) and areas, including residences, where 20 or more UNMIL users are present. The expanded coverage will enable Mission staff to access the network from almost anywhere at any time, in particular during emergencies such as civil unrest or pandemics	Yes	Access to the Mesh Wi-Fi Network was available in UNMIL installations, including the two bases, all airports/airfield and major residential areas 88 per cent wireless coverage was attained in major residential areas

Monitoring of facilities, operations and disposal activities for compliance with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations environmental policy and guidelines for United Nations field missions, and corrective action taken to maximize the environmental sustainability of operations. Monitoring will be carried out through field visits to inspect UNMIL facilities. 20 field visits will be conducted every 3 months, with at least 40 facilities inspected (80 field visits and 160 facilities a year)	Yes	67 specialist/technician visits to all sectors The lower number of field visits stemmed from the shift in work priorities to more technical visits aimed at inspecting and repairing generators, water plants and wastewater treatment plants
Daily security situation reports, weekly assessment reports and quarterly reports on the security situation Mission-wide, as well as the review and updating of security evacuation plans	Yes	Reports were issued with respect to fire safety plans and emergency evacuation plans for UNMIL facilities, which were updated in January 2012
Provision of security services at 199 guard posts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at all UNMIL facilities in all 15 counties of Liberia	No	Security services were provided for 144 guard posts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, while 26 guard posts were covered 12 hours a day, 7 days a week The lower number of guard posts was based on the security risk assessments for the regions
Completion of minimum operating residential security standards surveys for all international staff, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations police, military observers and staff officers	Yes	
Monthly workplace inspections in high-risk work areas (construction sites, workshops, warehouses) to assess the effectiveness of the Mission's occupational health and safety programmes	12	Sites were visited
Biweekly occupational health and safety broadcasts/campaigns for staff and contractors	Yes	64 broadcasts, which averaged 4 broadcasts per month, including 14 broadcasts during UNMIL Road Safety Week Campaigns and 2 broadcasts for the World Day for Safety and Health at Work
Occupational health and safety training offered to 269 staff and 250 contractors	313	Staff and contractors were trained (273 staff and 40 contractors) The lower number of contractors trained was attributable to priority given to work deadlines. In addition, inclement weather conditions resulted in cancelled flights, which prevented trainers from carrying out training sessions in the regions

Intensified induction training programmes provided on demand (number of participants likely to remain at same or lower level as newly arrived staff decrease in number). Number of Mission personnel participating in refresher training courses on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse is increased from 2,004 to 2,050. Number of training sessions provided for sexual exploitation and abuse focal points to decrease from 4 to 2 or 3 per year as newly arrived staff decrease in number	4,233	Personnel participated in refresher training courses on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse The higher number of personnel stemmed from the priority given to refresher training for all categories of personnel
Risk assessment visits on welfare and recreation issues to assess the impact of sexual exploitation and abuse will continue to be carried out in all sectors/regions covering deployment locations as a preventive measure	Yes	3 risk assessment visits were conducted in September 2011, October 2011 and May 2012 (with a fourth visit in July 2012), with respect to four contingents at their various deployment locations
Expedited delivery of goods and services through the monitoring of vendor delivery, with vendors contacted on a weekly basis by means of e-mails and telephone calls	Yes	
Compilation of a comprehensive list of suitable vendors within all sectors of the Mission for the solicitation of low-value engineering materials	Yes	A list of 16 suitable vendors within 8 sectors of the Mission for the solicitation of low-value engineering materials was compiled
Extension of medical staff coverage in the Mission area and reassignment of medical staff to the sectors following the relocation of level II hospital from Tubmanburg to Harper	Yes	2 health staff (1 medical doctor and 1 nurse) were reassigned to 2 sectors (Gbarnga and Greenville)
Creation of a shortlist template for programme managers to prioritize women candidates with the required experience and qualifications	Yes	The Mission was hampered in achieving a 50/50 gender balance owing to the lack of skilled Liberian candidates with the requisite skills in areas such as engineering, supply, transport and logistics. Managers are encouraged to give high consideration to the applications of female candidates in all areas of underrepresentation
Implementation of a 10-week certification course on administration for 50 female national staff, in cooperation with a national educational institution	20	Female national staff graduated from Cuttington University in Administration under the Integrated Mission Training Centre National Staff Accreditation Project that took place from March to June 2012 The lower number of female national staff stemmed from the limited pool of female national staff who worked in administrative functions

Establishment of a 35 per cent quota for seats for female national staff in Integrated Mission Training Centre capacity-building courses, including International Computer Driving Licence certification	29	Female national staff (percentage) who participated in Integrated Mission Training Centre courses
Implementation of a mentoring programme targeting 10 national staff with a view to their taking on high-level responsibilities in their respective sections	No	The programme was not organized by the Mission in order to avoid overlap with other planned programmes
Implementation of a national staff capacity-building programme, with 80 staff assessed and certified in 5 vocational skills areas	74	National staff were assessed (43) and participated (31) in the National Staff Accreditation Project in administration and supervisory vocational skills in 2 vocational areas

Standard support outputs

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of military and police personnel and administration of civilian personnel	Average strength of 133 military observers, 7,819 military contingent personnel (including 88 staff officers), 845 formed police personnel, 498 United Nations police officers, 32 corrections officers and 527 international and 1,063 national staff, including 60 National Professional Officers and 9 temporary positions, as well as 257 United Nations Volunteers	Actual average strength of 129 military observers, 7,778 military contingent personnel (including 83 staff officers), 844 formed police personnel, 453 United Nations police officers, 28 corrections officers, 475 international and 994 national staff (including 51 National Professional Officers), 4 temporary positions and 240 United Nations Volunteers
Monitoring of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment services provided	Verification and monitoring of an average of 7,731 military contingent personnel and 845 formed police personnel, 4,040 major equipment items and 22 self-sustainment categories	Verification and monitoring of an actual average strength of 7,695 military contingent personnel and 844 formed police personnel, 4,051 major equipment items and 23 self-sustainment categories were verified through mandatory contingent-owned equipment inspections
	Conduct of 340 periodic and 68 operational readiness inspections	Conducted 328 periodic and 67 operational readiness inspections The lower number of inspections stemmed from the repatriation of a contingent unit on 16 May 2012

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
	272 contingent-owned equipment verification reports submitted to Headquarters in order to facilitate the reimbursement of contributing Governments, involving 2,344 person days on inspections, to include 1,572 civilian staff and 772 military staff officer person days	A total of 272 verification reports were drafted, involving 3,624 person days on inspections, including 2,216 for civilian staff and 1,408 for military staff officers
	4 quarterly overview letters on Mission-wide assessments of contingent-owned equipment capabilities and performance	Yes
	4 meetings of Contingent-Owned Equipment/Memorandum of Understanding Management Review Board conducted	2 meetings were conducted
100 per cent accountability for United Nations-owned equipment	100 per cent verification of United Nations-owned equipment	98.2 per cent verification of United Nations-owned equipment was conducted The lower verification rate stemmed from the non-receipt of equipment from MINURCAT as planned
Rations	Storage and supply of rations for an average strength of 7,731 military contingent personnel and 845 formed police personnel	Rations were provided for an average strength of 7,695 military contingent personnel and 844 formed police personnel The lower number of military contingent personnel stemmed from the repatriation of a contingent unit
	Storage and supply of 14-day reserve combat rations and bottled water for an average strength of 133 military observers; 7,819 military contingent personnel, including staff officers; 845 formed police personnel; 498 United Nations police; 32 corrections officers; and 784 civilian personnel (527 international civilian personnel and 257 United Nations Volunteers)	A 10-day reserve of composite ration packs and bottled water was maintained for an actual average strength of 129 military observers, 7,778 military contingent personnel (including 83 staff officers), 844 formed police personnel, 453 United Nations police officers, 28 corrections officers, and 718 civilian personnel (478 international and 240 United Nations Volunteers) The lower level reserve composite ration packs stemmed from an 8-month delay in obtaining freight forwarding

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
		services to ship rations in compliance with Mission requirements
Fuel supply	13.9 million litres of diesel and petrol for an average of 309 (in use at any one time) United Nations-owned and 257 contingent-owned generators	Supplied 13.5 million litres of diesel fuel and petrol to an average of 288 United Nations-owned generators and 244 contingent-owned generators The lower number of generators stemmed from the consolidation of locations and premises
Maintenance of premises	Maintenance and repair of 81 military/formed police unit sites, 5 United Nations police premises and 19 civilian staff premises, for a total of 103 UNMIL locations	Maintained 81 military/formed police unit sites, 5 United Nations police offices and 14 civilian staff premises The lower number of civilian staff premises stemmed from the priority given to the premises occupied by military and formed police personnel which were in poorer condition
Maintenance of generators	Operation, repair and maintenance of 554 United Nations-owned generators in stock or in use at all UNMIL locations in Liberia not connected to the public electrical reticulation and not supported by contingent-owned generators	Operated, repaired and maintained 525 United Nations-owned generators, which included 288 units in use, 205 units in stock and 32 units, the repair of which was assessed as uneconomical and that were planned to be written-off
Maintenance of prefabricated buildings	Repair and maintenance of 980 United Nations-owned prefabricated accommodation buildings, 243 ablution units and 130 prefabricated soft-wall units in use at all UNMIL locations in Liberia	Repaired and maintained 1,211 prefabricated hard-wall accommodation buildings, 243 ablution units and 130 soft-wall units The higher number of prefabricated buildings stemmed from the transfer of buildings from MINURCAT
Maintenance and rehabilitation of roads	Maintenance and renovation of about 1,000 km of roads (main and secondary supply roads)	Maintained and renovated 961 km of roads
Fleet of vehicles	Operation and maintenance of a fleet of 1,283 United Nations-owned vehicles, including armoured vehicles, engineering vehicles, trailers and material handling equipment, at 10 workshops in 8 locations (Monrovia, Buchanan, Zwedru, Harper, Tubmanburg, Voinjama, Gbarnga and Greenville),	Operated and maintained 1,283 United Nations-owned vehicles, including attachments and trailers, through 7,537 work orders completed at 10 workshops in 8 locations

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
	3 outsourcing repair and maintenance workshops and 1 panel-beating workshop	
	Supply of 9.6 million litres of diesel and petrol for ground transportation to 1,117 United Nations-owned and 1,499 contingent-owned vehicles (excluding trailers and vehicle attachments)	Supplied 8.9 million litres of diesel and petrol with respect to 1,148 United Nations-owned vehicles, excluding attachments and trailers, and 1,393 contingent-owned vehicles The lower level of fuel supplied stemmed from the lower actual number of contingent-owned vehicles in use
Fleet of aircraft	Operation of 3 fixed-wing and 16 rotary-wing aircraft, including 11 military aircraft	Operated 3 fixed-wing and 16 rotary-wing, including 11 military aircraft The commercial contract for 1 rotary-wing aircraft was terminated in March 2012 while 1 high-cargo-capacity aircraft (B-757) was replaced by a lower-capacity aircraft in October 2011 aircraft (B-737)
	Supply of 12.4 million litres of aviation fuel for air operations support	Supplied 8.4 million litres of aviation fuel for air operations support The lower level of fuel supplied stemmed from the replacement of 1 high-cargo-capacity fixed-wing aircraft with a lower-capacity aircraft in October 2011 which resulted in fewer troop rotation flights and the termination of the commercial contract of 1 rotary-wing aircraft, in addition to flight cancellations owing to inclement weather conditions during the rainy season
Flight hours	9,456 flight hours (1,761 for 3 fixed-wing aircraft and 7,695 for 16 rotary-wing aircraft), including domestic and regional shuttle flights for passengers and cargo, troop rotations, ad hoc flights, casualty and medical evacuation flights, search and rescue flights, border patrols and other military flights	8,005 flight hours (1,176 for 3 fixed-wing aircraft and 6,829 for rotary-wing aircraft) The lower number of flight hours stemmed from the replacement of 1 high-cargo-capacity aircraft with a lower-capacity aircraft in October 2011, which resulted in fewer troop rotation flights and the termination of the commercial contract of 1 rotary-wing aircraft in addition to flight cancellation owing to inclement

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
		weather conditions during the rainy season
	1,370 flight hours (100 for fixed-wing aircraft and 1,270 for rotary-wing aircraft) in support of the elections	349 flight hours (36 for fixed-wing aircraft and 313 rotary-wing aircraft) in support of the elections The lower number of flight hours stemmed from the greater use of ground transportation
Airfield locations	Maintenance of 7 airfields, 8 terminal facilities and 35 helicopter landing sites	Maintained runways, taxiways and access roads at 7 airfields and 35 helicopter landing sites, which included pavement repairs and regular fumigation, brushing, fencing and drainage, and 7 terminal facilities in which damaged floors, leaking roofs, painting in prefabricated and hard-wall buildings were repaired
Medical facilities	Operate and maintain 8 level I clinics, 3 contingent-owned level II hospitals, 1 contingent-owned level III hospital and 23 contingent-owned first aid stations for all Mission personnel	Yes In addition, a total of 63,381 patients were treated throughout the Mission's medical facilities
	Maintenance of Mission-wide capability for land and air evacuation, including to level IV hospitals in Ghana and South Africa	A total of 103 evacuations were conducted comprised of 68 external (52 civilians and 16 military) and 35 within the Mission area (17 civilians and 18 military)
	Maintenance of voluntary confidential counselling and HIV testing facilities targeting all Mission personnel	A total 4,300 voluntary HIV status tests were conducted
	Conduct 22 induction training sessions on HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention for all categories of personnel	Conducted 21 inductions training sessions for a total of 4,138 personnel of all categories
	One peer education training course conducted for 20 national staff stationed outside Monrovia	No The course did not materialize

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
Communications	Operate, support and maintain HF/VHF radio system, including 53 VHF repeaters, 4,207 HF/VHF radios, hand-held, base and mobile, throughout UNMIL area of operations, with availability in excess of 99.95 per cent (4.4 hours/year downtime)	Operated, supported and maintained 1,199 HF/VHF radios, 56 VHF repeaters, 2,600 analogue radios and 219 digital radios The lower number of radios stemmed from the introduction of the digital system
	Operation and maintenance of 1 Earth station hub and 15 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems to support inter-mission/ international voice calls and data backup for mission-critical applications and Internet services in case of Internet service provider failure, with availability of 99.98 per cent	Operated and maintained 1 Earth station and 18 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, with 97.01 per cent availability The lower level of availability stemmed from generator power rationing and outages
	Operation, support and maintenance of telephone services, consisting of 36 telephone exchanges, 703 mobile phones and 100 Thuraya and 35 BGAN satellite phones. Complete 25 per cent replacement of MD110 exchanges to a new model of MX-ONE in sector A2 by June 2012. Availability in excess of 99.95 per cent	Operated, supported and maintained telephone services which consisted of 36 telephone exchanges, 1,000 mobile phones (703 was issued), 100 satellite phones and 35 BGAN satellite phones 25 per cent replacement for existing MD110 was completed
	Operation, support and maintenance of 59 microwave links and 110 narrowband digital radio systems to ensure efficient bandwidth allocation and management, with 80 percent of capacity utilized more than 50 per cent of the time and saturated less than 3 per cent of the time	Operated, supported and maintained 51 microwave links (102 radio terminals) and 75 (150 radio terminals) narrowband digital radios Aprisa links The lower number of microwave links stemmed from the non-implementation of planned redundant links 80 per cent of capacity was utilized 50 per cent of the time and saturated less than 3 per cent of the time
	Implementation/detection/protection of data security, network intrusion and virus to reach 99.95 per cent data availability and integrity	Yes

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
Geographic information and maps	Planning and implementation of 6 rounds of 2-day training in Global Positioning System, Geographic Information System and map-related training for 72 Mission staff, military observers, United Nations police officers, security staff and other field staff	Conducted 4 rounds of 2-day training for 46 staff in the use of Google Earth and basic Geographic Information System for the efficient monitoring of security and situation awareness during the constitutional referendum and presidential and legislative elections, as well as 4 rounds of 1-day training to 31 military personnel on basic Geographic Information System and in the use of the Global Positioning System The higher number of rounds of training was attributable to critical monitoring and situation reporting during the elections
	Production, maintenance and distribution of 6,600 various operational maps (1:500K, 1:250K, 1:100K, 1:50K and 1:7,500 large-scale maps of every major town) and electoral support maps	Produced and distributed 6,079 maps of various scales. In addition, 35 maps of various scales were produced for the elections The lower number of maps stemmed from the use of online interactive map services
	Provision of 890,954 square kilometres of coverage of geospatial data collection (80 per cent of the entire country) (60 per cent of it in support of Mission operations and 40 per cent in support of the elections)	Yes
Information technology	Operation, support and maintenance of seamless connectivity to UNMIL network anywhere in UNMIL sites and in the world over Internet VPN (virtual private network), with availability in excess of 99.5 per cent (44 hours/year downtime)	Yes
	Operation, support and maintenance of high-speed terrestrial connections to 80 per cent of sites, representing 95 per cent of users, with 99.5 per cent availability	Yes

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
	Operation, support and maintenance of 2 Internet links, for Liberia and south-east Liberia, via the undersea fibre-optic cable in Côte d'Ivoire, with 99.5 per cent availability	Operated, supported and maintained terrestrial Internet links through Côte d'Ivoire
	Operation, support and maintenance of availability and applications performance at data centres achieving high (99.95 per cent) availability	Yes
	Operation, support and maintenance of end-users' information and communications technology equipment (1,127 laptops, 1,107 desktops, 95 servers, printers, faxes and digital senders), with only 5 per cent exceeding obsolescence criteria, as well as 26 laptops for the elections	Operated, supported and maintained information and communications technology equipment comprising 1,005 laptops, 1,718 desktops, 43 servers, network printers, faxes and digital senders The lower number of laptops and higher number of desktops stemmed from the improved reliability of electrical power and the cost differential of laptop versus desktop
	Operation, support and maintenance of information and communications technology services in accordance with Information Technology Infrastructure Library	Yes

Mission specific, non-standard (or specialized) outputs

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
Facilities and infrastructure	Provision of sanitation services, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal, at all 103 UNMIL locations in Liberia	Yes
	Operation and maintenance of 41 United Nations-owned water purification plants, serving 38 UNMIL locations not connected to the public water reticulation and not supported by contingent-owned water purification plants	Yes

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
	20 inspections per quarter for compliance with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations environmental policy and guidelines for United Nations field missions	A total of 21 inspections were implemented The lower number of inspections stemmed from a shift in focus to technical visits aimed at inspecting and repairing generators, water plants and wastewater treatment plants
	Construction of 10 kilns to treat/burn fuel waste at 10 UNMIL locations	The kilns were not constructed owing to priority given to the high number of facilities that needed to be repaired and rehabilitated that impacted the health, safety, security and well-being of personnel
	Drilling of 6 boreholes to provide water to troops	Drilled 4 boreholes
Ground transportation	Operation of daily shuttle services for 1,000 passengers per day, 5 days a week, and as required during weekends, for United Nations civilian and police personnel, military observers and staff officers from their accommodations to Mission facilities/premises	204,979 passengers were transported (comprising international staff, national staff, contingent personnel, United Nations police and staff officers) The lower number of passengers stemmed from national staff acquiring and utilizing personal vehicles
Public information on security sector reform	Documentation and production of a short video programme highlighting the work of elements of the Liberian security sector, such as the Emergency Response Unit, including night-time security patrols in collaboration with United Nations police	Yes
	Implementation of a community policing campaign in 15 counties using 12 groups of traditional communicators and through the dissemination of 1,000 T-shirts and 50,000 flyers, design and production of 2 video public service announcements to be broadcast on national television stations, and	Conducted a nationwide community policing "stop crime" campaign through the use of 12 groups of traditional communicators and in which 1,500 T-shirts and 9,900 flyers were disseminated The higher number of T-shirts and lower number of flyers stemmed

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
	broadcast on UNMIL Radio of a weekly 60-minute (repeated) radio programme designed to educate listeners about rule-of-law and security issues, including information on community policing initiatives	from the feedback from the traditional groups of communicators from the field that T-shirts were more effective 2 weekly radio programmes, which discussed rule-of-law and security issues (community court and crime watch) as well as 3 news video programmes that highlighted the work of elements of the Liberian security sector were produced A weekly 60-minute programme (*Crime Watch*) was produced In addition, 12,700 posters and 3,200 wristbands were distributed on the issues of community policing/prevention of crime; jingles for female recruitment were played 4 times daily for 2 months; and female police officers recruitment campaigns were covered on radio news, announcements and current affairs topics
	UNMIL Radio programmes produced and broadcast to publicize the activities of the Government and UNMIL security organs on gender issues in the security sector, inter alia, including through regular news broadcasts and 20 radio public service announcements and jingles; production and broadcast on national television stations of 2 video public service announcements to help promote recruitment into and retention in national security agencies, with a particular focus on gender equality; joint press briefings with United Nations police Inspector General of Police held at UNMIL on various security-related topics, and press releases prepared and disseminated on joint community policing sensitization campaigns,	Produced and broadcast radio programmes (*Dateline* and *Coffee Break*), 15 daily bulletins in 5 languages, twice daily announcements The recruitment campaign for Liberia National Police female police officers was covered on radio news, in 20 radio public service announcements and in current affairs topics. Other Liberia National Police events were covered through press briefings and radio programmes (*Coffee Break* and *Crime Watch*) 1 documentary/human profile programme that highlighted the work of elements of the Liberian security sector was produced

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
	graduation ceremonies and other events related to United Nations police/Liberia National Police	The 2 video public service announcements to help promote recruitment and retention in national security agencies were not completed owing to the lack of clear organization of the campaign and clear objectives
Public information campaign to support the consolidation of national authority throughout the country	Planning and implementation of a nationwide public information campaign in support of the preparations for and conduct of elections in Liberia, including through regular press briefings to be broadcast on UNMIL Radio, press releases, 3 daily UNMIL Radio reports and 13 daily news bulletins, as well as 6 separate weekly current affairs and talk programmes	Produced 15 daily news bulletins, press briefings and 7 weekly election programmes (*Around Town*; *Hannah and Sheriff*; *Political Happenings*; *Dis voting Ting*; *Hot Seat*; *Back to the Ballot Box*; and *TX24/7* (drama)) In addition, a nationwide sensitization campaign was conducted through the use of 12 groups of communicators, including voter education and non-violence campaigns, civic education campaign support provided to the National Elections Commission in the by-election in Sinoe county through the use of 8 groups of communicators, comedy shows and the distribution of 100 T-shirts Also distributed 37,075 flyers, 5,130 posters, 6,333 T-shirts and 5 billboards, production of drama and distribution of 666 copies of video messages on elections and non-violence to video centres and a comedy road show conducted in 20 communities with messages on non-violence
	Design, in collaboration with the National Elections Commission, of key sensitization materials, including radio, video and publication products, and provision of support for the conduct of elections in Liberia, including education and awareness-raising of the Liberian public on the electoral process and voter participation,	Co-produced jingles with the National Elections Commission and produced 7 weekly election programmes (*Around Town*; *Hannah and Sheriff*; *Political Happenings*; *Dis voting Ting*; *Hot Seat*; *Back to the Ballot Box*; and *TX24/7* (drama))

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
	through regular press briefings and dissemination of press releases, identification of topics for the development and production of 3 short video educational programmes and two 20-minute video documentaries, and the publication of stories on successful voter registration, verification and civic education campaigns by political parties and the conduct of the actual elections, as well as rehabilitation projects undertaken by UNMIL and the United Nations country team, in quarterly issues of *UN Focus* and on the UNMIL website	2 dramatic video productions (dramas) designed to sensitize the public and to provide support for the conduct of elections in Liberia, including education and awareness-raising of the Liberian public with respect to the electoral process and voter participation Produced, in collaboration with the National Elections Commission and UNMIL Community Outreach, 1 educational film, 22 news video programmes to inform the public about the conduct of elections in Liberia, and 1 public service announcement designed to raise awareness about security preparations for elections However, the two 20-minute documentary films, and the other 3 short educational programmes were not produced owing to the high volume of coverage required during the election period
	Design and weekly broadcast on UNMIL Radio of key messages in public service announcements and dramas to explain the basic laws of Liberia, including the right to justice	Yes
	Production of regular weekly UNMIL Radio programmes, including panel discussions and interviews, covering the activities of corrections, legal and judicial sector institutions	Yes
Public information campaign to support improved humanitarian conditions in Liberia	Planning and implementation of a public information campaign to encourage local authorities and the public to be actively involved in national development, rehabilitation and reconciliation activities, through the use of 14 groups of traditional communicators, the distribution of 50,000 flyers, 1,000 posters and	50 community outreach sessions organized on women's rights issues marking the week of International Women's Day. 10 groups of communicators organized the sessions for 5 days and 10,402 flyers, 3,864 posters and 2,800 T-shirts were distributed

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
	5,000 T-shirts, 4 video outreach activities and 15 community outreach sessions (1 per county), broadcast of weekly programmes on UNMIL Radio aimed at educating the public about national development and rehabilitation issues, convening of press briefings on land issues in Liberia, with guests from the Ministry of Land, and on women's participation, with guests from the Ministry of Gender and Development, as well as dissemination of press releases	A nationwide campaign organized on sexual exploitation and abuse through the use of 12 groups of communicators; 5,600 flyers and 5,500 posters and 2,800 wristbands were distributed 8,775 flyers, 3,500 posters, 5,099 T-shirts and 1,500 wristbands with messages on sexual and gender-based violence and human rights were distributed, marking the 16 days of activism The lower number of flyers and higher number of posters and T-shirts stemmed from feedback from the field that posters and T-shirts were more effective, while flyers were less effective 6 video outreach sessions to promote the children's law roll-out was carried out in 6 counties 16 weekly programmes were broadcast on UNMIL Radio 2 video outreach programmes/ activities were produced to educate the public on national development and rehabilitation issues 6 news video programmes were produced to inform and encourage local authorities and the public to be actively involved in national development, rehabilitation and reconciliation activities
Public information campaign to support progress in the rehabilitation and reintegration of war-affected populations in host communities	Planning and implementation of a public information campaign in support of the conduct of the elections in Liberia, including through regular press briefings and press releases, 3 daily UNMIL Radio reports and 13 daily news bulletins, as well as 6 separate weekly current affairs and talk programmes	12 daily news bulletins

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
	Implementation of a nationwide public information campaign, including through the distribution of 40,000 flyers, 1,000 posters and 5,000 T-shirts and the use of 14 groups of traditional communicators, the broadcasting on UNMIL Radio of 6 daily news bulletins, 3 weekly issues of *Dateline Liberia* and 5 weekly *Coffee Break* programmes, regular press briefings, the dissemination of press releases and the publication, in quarterly issues of *UNMIL Focus* and on the website, of stories on issues related to successful reintegration and rehabilitation projects undertaken by UNMIL and the United Nations country team	A nationwide campaign was organized on HIV/AIDS and child rights issues through the use of 12 groups of communicators; 9,200 flyers and 5,206 T-shirts, 1,800 wristbands were distributed The lower number of flyers and higher number of T-shirts stemmed from feedback from the field that T-shirts were more effective while flyers were less effective 15 daily news bulletins in 5 languages, jingles, 50 promotional announcements, weekly reports on and related to war-affected populations were produced
	Organization of 60 community outreach sessions (4 per county) and the broadcasting of monthly public awareness radio shows in all 15 counties, holding of regular press briefings and dissemination of press releases to publicize human rights issues, including the mandate and functions of the Independent National Commission on Human Rights, production and broadcast on UNMIL Radio of weekly radio programmes, and production of 2 video public service announcements and 1 short dramatic video programme for distribution to national television stations on specific issues, including children's rights, the stigmatization of people living with HIV/AIDS, sexual exploitation and abuse and rape	60 community outreach sessions conducted on HIV/AIDS, human rights and sexual and gender-based violence (sexual exploitation and abuse and rape) 10 road shows were conducted in 10 communities on sexual and gender-based violence, non-violence, child rape, women's rights and marking the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers Community outreach sessions supported through the promotion of 2 children's rights events (polio vaccination campaigns and a children's festival) Two community sessions were organized to assess the causes of child rape and to enhance awareness on the prevention of child rape; 1,600 wristbands were distributed 2 radio campaigns were conducted, 35 programmes and news bulletins,

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
		3 press briefings and 21 jingles were produced
		4 news video programmes were produced to publicize and to inform the public on specific human rights issues, including children's rights, the stigmatization of people living with HIV/AIDS, sexual exploitation and abuse and rape
		8 weekly radio programmes
		20 public service announcements and jingles daily
	Programmes aimed at providing information and education on HIV/AIDS-related issues broadcast twice weekly on UNMIL Radio	4 weekly programmes were produced (*Staying Alive*, *Let's Talk About Sex*, *Women's World* and *Health is our Wealth*)
Provision of security services	Provision of security services at 181 guard posts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at all UNMIL facilities in all 15 counties of Liberia	Security services were provided at 144 guard posts 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, while 26 guard posts were covered 12 hours per day, 7 days per week
		The level of security provided was based on the security risk assessments
Provision of close protection	Provision of 24-hour close protection to 3 senior Mission staff and all visiting high-level officials at the level of Assistant Secretary-General and above	Yes
Security plan and security risk assessment	Semi-annual updated security plan, and 2 security risk assessments annually	Yes
		The security plan and security risk assessment were updated in December 2011 and approved by the Department for Safety and Security in January 2012. However, revised modalities by the Department is that the plan should be updated annually or immediately following changes to the security operating environment or programmes

Output	*Planned 2011/12*	*Actual 2011/12*
Mission warden plan	Exercise of Mission warden plan, including the integrated security management system, annually	The exercise was conducted in all regions with the exception of Monrovia (conducted in August and September 2012) and Buchanan (postponed owing to elections preparations and the rainy season)
Country-specific minimum operating security standards/ minimum operational residential security standards	Updating of country-specific minimum operating security standards/minimum operating residential security standards survey annually	Yes
Security training programmes	Security training programmes for 30 national and 45 international security staff, including fire protection/prevention/incident command/basic fire response and emergency trauma bag training for 20 international officers	200 international and 138 national staff were trained in various security-related areas The higher number of personnel trained stemmed from the introduction of a number of mandatory training programmes Emergency trauma bag training was not conducted owing to an earlier session held in April 2011
Naval	Operation of 1 coastal freighter	Yes
	Storage and supply of 0.6 million litres of naval transportation fuel	0.75 million litres of naval transportation fuel was supplied The higher level of fuel consumption stemmed from voyages undertaken by the vessel in support of elections both in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Variance Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	7 256.8	7 110.2	146.6	2.0
Military contingents	182 586.0	185 041.2	(2 455.2)	(1.3)
United Nations police	26 236.4	24 823.2	1 413.2	5.4
Formed police units	19 886.3	20 957.0	(1 070.7)	(5.4)
Subtotal	**235 965.5**	**237 931.6**	**(1 966.1)**	**(0.8)**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	91 091.8	95 772.5	(4 680.7)	(5.1)
National staff	16 148.7	17 261.2	(1 112.5)	(6.9)
United Nations Volunteers	12 234.0	11 523.4	710.6	5.8
General temporary assistance	881.5	508.3	373.2	42.3
Subtotal	**120 356.0**	**125 065.4**	**(4 709.4)**	**(3.9)**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	1 561.6	1 270.3	291.3	18.7
Civilian electoral observers				
Consultants	1 042.2	524.3	517.9	49.7
Official travel	2 848.3	2 270.3	578.0	20.3
Facilities and infrastructure	54 339.0	54 386.5	(47.5)	(0.1)
Ground transportation	9 708.0	10 594.7	(886.7)	(9.1)
Air transportation	65 325.1	58 164.2	7 160.9	11.0
Naval transportation	3 115.1	3 006.9	108.2	3.5
Communications	12 633.9	11 403.0	1 230.9	9.7
Information technology	4 068.6	4 076.2	(7.6)	(0.2)
Medical	7 576.5	7 723.1	(146.6)	(1.9)
Special equipment	2 428.0	2 219.0	209.0	8.6
Other supplies, services and equipment	3 592.1	3 281.7	310.4	8.6
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	1 000.0		
Subtotal	**169 238.4**	**159 920.2**	**9 318.2**	**5.5**
Gross requirements	**525 559.9**	**522 917.2**	**2 642.7**	**0.5**
Staff assessment income	12 316.3	11 510.6	805.7	6.5
Net requirements	**513 243.6**	**511 406.6**	**1 837.0**	**0.4**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[a]	52.8	52.8		
Total requirements	**525 612.7**	**522 970.0**	**2 642.7**	**0.5**

[a] Inclusive of $52,800 from the Government of Germany.

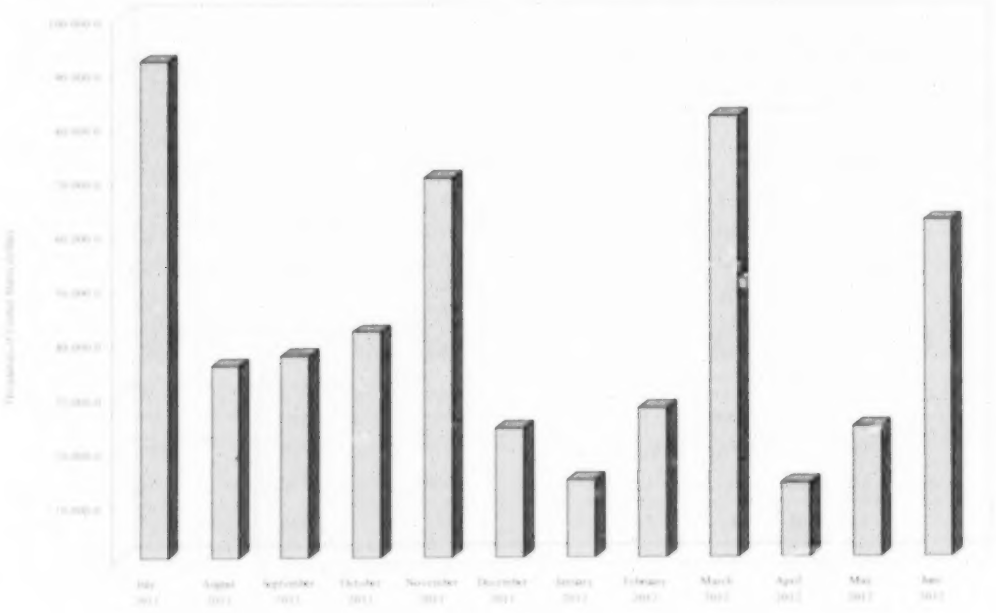
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Appropriation		
Group	*Original distribution*	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	235 965.5	2 163.0	238 128.5
II. Civilian personnel	120 356.0	5 320.0	125 676.0
III. Operational costs	169 238.4	(7 483.0)	161 755.4
Total	**525 559.9**	—	**525 559.9**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			**1.4**

50. Funds were redeployed during the reporting period from operational costs to cover additional requirements with respect to the cost of rotation travel of military contingents and formed police personnel, as well as the cost of international staff salaries and entitlements.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



51. Higher levels of expenditure in the months of July and November 2011 and March and June 2012 pertained to the recording of obligations and disbursement with respect to contributing Governments for the services rendered and equipment used by their military contingents and formed police personnel. In addition, obligations and disbursements were recorded in the months of July 2011 and June 2012 in connection with the rental and operation of the Mission's aircraft fleet.

D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	854.0
Other/miscellaneous income	4 345.5
Voluntary contributions in cash	
Prior-period adjustments	(13.2)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	3 633.4
Total	**8 819.7**

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military contingents	31 744.7
Formed police units	3 855.4
Subtotal	**35 600.1**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	17 544.8
Communications	6 319.3
Medical	6 782.5
Special equipment	2 219.0
Subtotal	**32 865.6**
Total	**68 465.7**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.8	1 November 2008	September/October 2008
Intensified operational condition factor	1.3	1 November 2008	September/October 2008
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	0.6	1 November 2008	September/October 2008
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-5.0		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Actual value
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	3 534.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	
Total	**3 534.7**

[a] Inclusive of the rental value of Government-provided facilities and exemption from aviation fees and passenger taxes.

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military observers	$146.6	2.0%

52. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to mission subsistence allowance, owing to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 3 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 2 per cent; and death and disability compensation owing to no claims being received during the reporting period. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation of observers, owing to a higher number of trips undertaken for the period than planned (260 one-way trips at a cost of $2,513 per trip planned compared with 354 actual trips undertaken at an average cost of $1,970 per trip).

	Variance	
Military contingents	($2 455.2)	(1.3%)

53. The variance under this heading is attributable to additional requirements with respect to standard troop cost reimbursement and daily allowance, owing to the lower actual vacancy rate of 0.5 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 2 per cent; and higher cost of rotation travel, which stemmed from greater use of commercial air charter rather than United Nations air assets since the Mission's high-cargo-capacity aircraft was replaced by an aircraft of lower capacity, which restricted long-range air transport.

54. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to recreational leave allowance, owing to fewer contingent personnel meeting the required six months of service with respect to the entitlement; mission subsistence allowance owing to the extended tours of force headquarters staff officers which reduced the number of officers paid the higher rate of the subsistence allowance with respect to the first 30 days; death and disability compensation owing to fewer claims received; rations, owing to adjusted requirements to account for personnel on leave; and contingent-owned major equipment, owing to the non-deployment and unserviceability of equipment.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

	Variance	
United Nations police	$1 413.2	5.4%

55. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to mission subsistence allowance, owing to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 9 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 5 per cent; travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation of police officers, owing to a lower actual average cost of air travel (946 one-way trips at a cost of $2,726 per trip planned compared with 1,131 actual trips undertaken at an average cost of $2,004 per trip); no claims being received with respect to death and disability compensation; and the non-replacement of existing rations stock.

	Variance	
Formed police units	($1 070.7)	(5.4%)

56. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to additional requirements owing to higher cost of rotation travel which stemmed from the greater use of commercial air charter rather than United Nations air assets in the rotation of formed police personnel, since the Mission's high-cargo-capacity aircraft was replaced by an aircraft of lower capacity, which restricted long-range air transport. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to contingent-owned major equipment, owing to the non-deployment and unserviceability of equipment, combined with no claims being received with respect to death and disability compensation during the reporting period.

	Variance	
International staff	($4 680.7)	(5.1%)

57. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to additional requirements with respect to international staff salaries and common staff costs, owing to the lower actual vacancy rate of 7.8 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 15 per cent and mission subsistence allowance payments in respect of staff entitlements for Field Service Officers, which ended 30 September 2011. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to staff assessment pursuant to the revised rates approved by the General Assembly under the terms of its resolution 66/235 A.

	Variance	
National staff	($1 112.5)	(6.9%)

58. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 5.3 per cent with respect to national General Service staff compared with the budgeted rate of 7 per cent; higher actual grade level with respect to 50.4 per cent of national General Service staff as at 30 June 2012 compared with the budgeted grade level of G-3 step 8; and overtime charges in respect of generator technicians needed to maintain the Mission's system of generators and security staff required during the election period.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	$710.6	5.8%

59. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to the non-utilization of provisions for rest and recuperation entitlement, since the Mission's air assets were used for the shuttle transportation of volunteers.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$373.2	42.3%

60. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to only one temporary personnel recruited in connection with electoral support compared with the budgeted provision for four international electoral assistance personnel.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	$291.3	18.7%

61. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 12.5 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 8 per cent, combined with fewer trips undertaken with respect to the air travel of Correction Officers (58 one-way trips at a cost of $1,850 per trip planned compared with 27 actual trips undertaken at an average cost of $2,396 per trip).

	Variance	
Consultants	$517.9	49.7%

62. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to non-training consultants, which stemmed from the utilization of locally recruited consultants rather than international consultants at lower cost and the postponement of some planned activities; and training consultants, owing to the cancellation of training activities, including electoral-related training and the utilization of internal rather than external trainers.

	Variance	
Official travel	$578.0	20.3%

63. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to reduced requirements owing to fewer number of trips undertaken, lower actual cost as a result of changed venues with respect to training- and non-training-related travel and the cancellation and postponement of some training activities owing to the unavailability of nominated trainees.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	($886.7)	(9.1%)

64. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to additional requirements, which stemmed from a 38.2 per cent increase in the price of diesel fuel (budgeted average price of $0.68 per litre compared with the actual average price of $0.94 per litre), combined with increased costs of repairs and maintenance

and spare parts owing to the Mission's aged vehicle fleet. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements with respect to the acquisition of vehicles, owing to the cancellation of the procurement of vehicles in the context of reprioritization by the Mission.

		Variance
Air transportation	$7 160.9	11.0%

65. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to the rental and operation of the Mission's aircraft fleet and air transportation services, stemming from the reconfiguration of the fleet composition in which the high-cargo-capacity fixed-wing aircraft was replaced by an aircraft of lower capacity, which led to its limited use in troop rotation combined with the termination of the contract of a commercial helicopter. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to a 32.5 per cent price increase in aviation fuel (budgeted price of $0.83 per litre compared with the actual average price of $1.1 per litre).

		Variance
Naval transportation	$108.2	3.5%

66. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to reduced requirements which stemmed from the Mission cost recovery with respect to support provided to UNOCI.

		Variance
Communications	$1 230.9	9.7%

67. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to commercial communications, which stemmed from the delayed implementation of the Internet service contract, combined with lower actual cost once the contract was finalized, and reduced self-sustainment requirements due to the high frequency communications equipment deployed not being utilized as the primary means of communication by contingents and consequently not reimbursable.

		Variance
Medical	($146.6)	(1.9%)

68. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to higher rates of reimbursement with respect to contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment pursuant to General Assembly resolution 65/292, combined with the cost of air freight associated with the acquisition of urgently needed defibrillators.

		Variance
Special equipment	$209.0	8.6%

69. The variance under this heading is attributable to some troop-contributing countries not being fully self-sustained with respect to observation equipment,

combined with explosive ordnance disposal being categorized as force assets effective 1 January 2012, which are no longer reimbursable as self-sustainment equipment.

		Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$310.4	-	8.6%

70. The variance under this heading is attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to the acquisition of other equipment, which stemmed from the inability to locate an acceptable vendor for the supply of gym equipment spare parts, combined with the reduced quantity of items of other equipment purchased; and rations owing to reduced stock levels maintained by the Mission (7 days reserve rather than 14 days). The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements with respect to training fees, supplies and services owing to unplanned course fees for Senior Mission Administration and Resource Training, as well as mandatory and essential training activities and other services owing to the unplanned charges related to travel management services.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

71. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNMIL are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $2,642,730 with respect to the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income for the period ended 30 June 2012 amounting to $8,819,700 from interest income ($854,000), other/miscellaneous income ($4,345,500) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($3,633,400), offset by prior-period adjustments ($13,200).**